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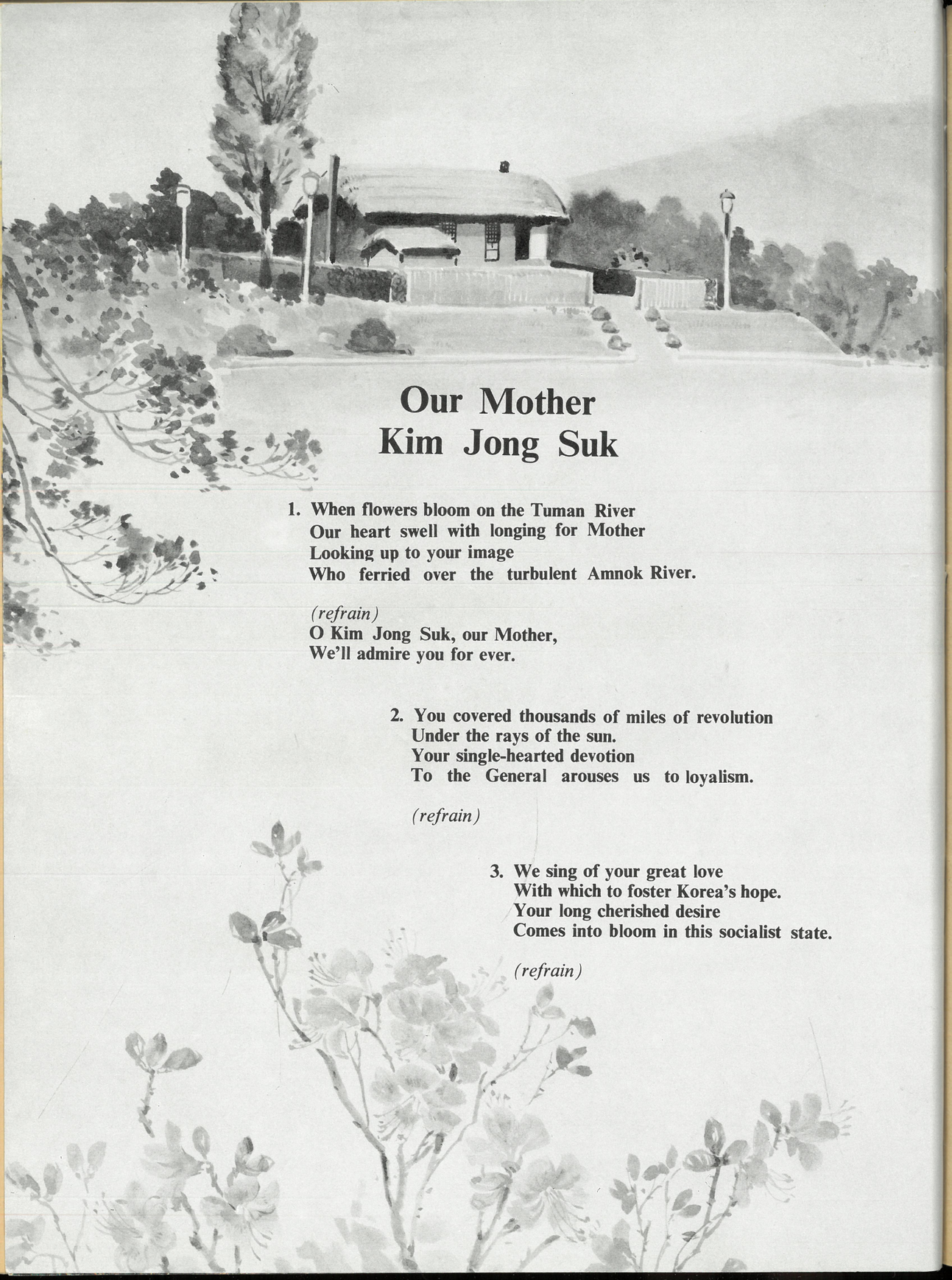
Women OF KOREA

No. 1 (93) 1982



Our Mother Kim Jong Suk

1. When flowers bloom on the Tuman River
Our heart swell with longing for Mother
Looking up to your image
Who ferried over the turbulent Amnok River.

(refrain)
O Kim Jong Suk, our Mother,
We'll admire you for ever.

2. You covered thousands of miles of revolution
Under the rays of the sun.
Your single-hearted devotion
To the General arouses us to loyalism.

(refrain)

3. We sing of your great love
With which to foster Korea's hope.
Your long cherished desire
Comes into bloom in this socialist state.

(refrain)

Women of KOREA

No. 1 (93) 1982

The Organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union

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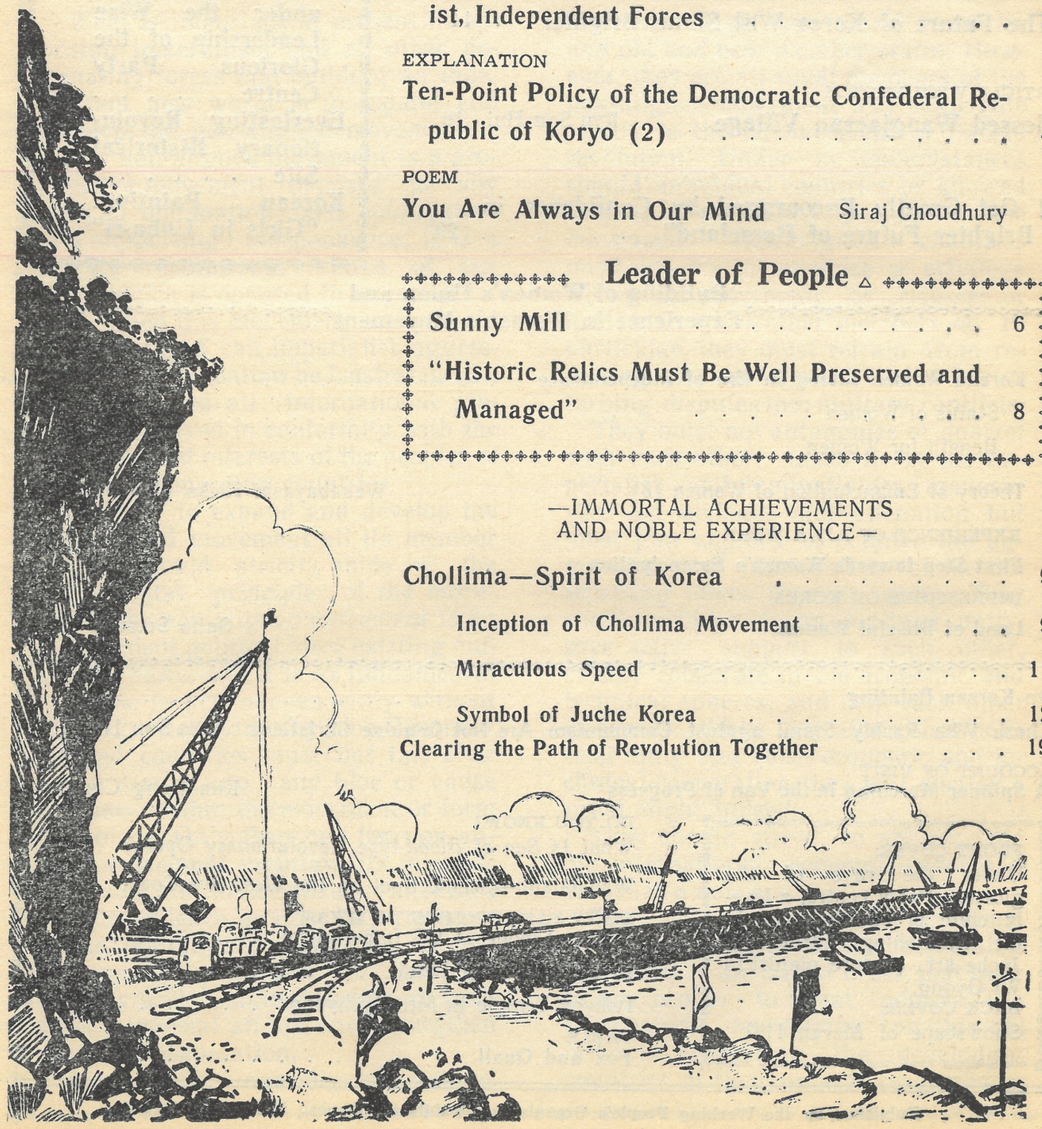

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* Under Rays of Party *

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Let Us Strengthen the Unity of the Anti-Imperialist, Independent Forces

In the fourth section entitled **"Let Us Strengthen the Unity of the Anti-Imperialist, Independent Forces"** of the immortal classic work, **"Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee"**, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified the necessity and tasks for expanding and developing the non-aligned movement.

Our editorial department reprints this part.

What is important at present in opposing imperialism and all other dominating forces and building an independent new world is to expand and develop the non-aligned movement.

The non-aligned movement is a progressive movement opposed to any form of domination and subjugation and supporting independence; it is a mighty revolutionary force of our times which is opposed to imperialism. Only when this movement is expanded and developed can imperialist aggression and intervention be frustrated successfully and all international problems be solved in conformity with the demands and interests of the peoples of the newly-emerging countries.

In order to expand and develop the non-aligned movement all its member nations should strictly abide by the fundamental principle of the movement. The non-aligned movement is an independent political force existing outside all blocs, and it is its fundamental principle to act independently without aligning itself with any bloc. The non-aligned countries must not tail after or be drawn into any bloc or cause division within the movement or form new blocs. Only then can the non-aligned movement maintain its intrinsic character and materialize the lofty idea of independence against imperialism.

The non-aligned countries should observe the principles of complete equality and noninterference in each other's internal affairs and strengthen unity and cooperation.

Among the non-aligned nations there are large and small countries and old and new member states. However, they are all equal members of the non-aligned movement and contribute jointly to the advancement of world revolution. Under no circumstances should individual countries be allowed to have a privileged position in the movement. Non-aligned countries must not try to exercise a privilege within the movement or criticize or meddle in what other members do. In particular, they must refrain from resorting to arms against each other or turning disputes into military conflicts.

They must not antagonize or quarrel with each other, taken in by the imperialist and dominationist manoeuvres for division and alienation but must join together to counter the aggression and intervention of the dominating forces in close unity. They should achieve strong political unity, give active support to each other, closely cooperate in the economic and technical spheres, and help each other in earnest. When they attain firm political unity and close economic and technical cooperation they will display a great might, indeed.

They should strive to abolish the old international economic order and establish a new one.

The old international economic order is a product of the colonialist system; it is an unjust order that only brings profits to great powers. The imperialists are relying on this old order in plundering the developing countries of their natural resources as

they please and causing these countries economic difficulties. If the developing countries are to free themselves from imperialist exploitation and plunder, they must abolish the old international economic order and establish a new one.

The non-aligned countries should establish a just financial and monetary system and reorganize all the unfair and irrational economic relations, so as to eliminate the source of international exploitation. In particular, they should strive to defend the permanent ownership of their domestic resources and economic arteries and reorganize the unfair trade relations and the one-sided system of division of labour whereby they have to sell raw materials at low prices and buy manufactured goods at exorbitant prices.

The developing countries own most of the world's raw material resources. If all the non-aligned countries join efforts and fight, they can administer heavy blows to the imperialists and drive them to the wall. When the imperialists find no way out, they will have to comply with the demands of the peoples of newly-emerging countries, whether they like it or not.

While endeavouring to establish a new international economic order, the non-aligned countries should fight to eliminate the privileges and arbitrariness of the great powers in international political affairs, too. The order which only permits the great powers to exercise privileges in the international arena is anachronistic. This old order, too, must be reorganized and readjusted to suit the new situation of today and the world's balance of forces. The newly-emerging nations should struggle to put an end to all manner of imperialist arbitrariness in the international arena and change all the irrational international organizations into genuine organizations of peace and progress serving the interests of the world's people.

EXPLANATION

Ten-Point Policy of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo (2)

The Policy of DCRK in Economic Sphere

In the ten-point political programme of the unified state formulated in his report to the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth the policy of economic affairs to be carried out by the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo (DCRK).

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...the DCRK should bring about economic cooperation and exchange between north and south and ensure the development of an independent national economy."

This policy set forth by the great leader shows the only correct way to develop the economy of the confederal state uniformly through the realization of economic cooperation and exchange between north and south and build an independent national economy.

In the north and south of Korea there is a wealth of natural resources for exploitation and also the economic foundations that have been built in the past years. If the north and the south develop the natural resources jointly and use the existing economic foundations effectively through cooperation and mutual assistance when the country is reunified, our national economy will be able to develop at a great pace, and the entire people of north and south Korea will all be able to enjoy as good a life as any other people.

For all her abundant natural resources and economic potentialities, Korea is not in a position to use them rationally for the common interests of the nation in a unified way owing to the artificial division.

North-south economic cooperation and exchange will reunite each economy of two regions which had been a harmonious whole historically, and thus open a wide road to quick development of the country's economy at large.

This will enable the north and the south to make effective use of each rich natural resources through mutual accommodation, and lay firm foundations of materials and fuel on a nation-wide scale.

It will also make it possible to rationally utilize the existing economic foundations in the two parts of the country and put each other's wisdom and talent, technique and experience together, and thus build all the economic branches of the country into an all-embracing economy equipped with up-to-date technology and developed in a diversified way.

Moreover, the north-south economic cooperation and exchange will enable the confederal state to maintain independence firmly in all its state activities and carry out an independent policy by developing the nation's self-supporting economy. This will bring about the preservation of the political independence of the unified state and the maintenance of the nation's dignity as well as the country's enrichment and national prosperity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung also clarified concrete measures for the confederal state to effect economic cooperation and exchange between north and south and ensure the independent development of the national economy.

One of the measures is that economic cooperation and exchange between north and south should be realized on the basis of recognizing the different economic systems and diverse economic activities of enterprises in the two parts of the country.

Even after the establishment of the confederal state there will remain the different economic systems and diverse economic activities of enterprises in north and south.

And various forms of proprietorship such as state, cooperative and private property as well as personal effects will be in existence in the two parts of the country. Under such actual conditions, the confederal government should recognize and protect all of these ownership, and refrain from restricting or encroaching upon the property of capitalists and their business activities so long as they help develop the national economy without engaging in

(Continued on p. 7)

POEM

You Are Always in Our Mind

Siraj Choudhury,
Radio Bangladesh, Dacca,
Bangladesh

O Korea, that sun on your horizon,
Kim Il Sung,
The name that echoes round the world,
Kim Il Sung,
The name which every ocean tide bars,
Kim Il Sung,
The call, ringing uphill and down-dale,
Kim Il Sung,
The word that quakes the imperialist camp,
Kim Il Sung.

An excitement ran through the tents,
The Japs scrambled off all a tremble;
A new light broke over all Korea,
Kim Il Sung,
A cry resounded in north Korea,
Kim Il Sung,
A cry resounded in south Korea,
Kim Il Sung.

O comrades, at the gateway of the final goal
He stands, showing us the path all his life,
Bringing cheer among the workers and peasants
And holding the sky within—his heart.

O comrades, this is the highest manhood of man,
Let the oppressors and exploiters learn a lesson;
Our mind is a flower nurtured by the Koreans,
Let us throw at their feet as a sincere tribute.

O Korea, he who looks after your garden
Is giving to all of you a new dimension;
"Drive the imperialists out from the south".

Thus speaks he who is fighting life-long for you
And who brings you a gift of peace,
Wrapped in labour, honest and sweet.

Comrades,
March ahead, for he had shown you which way to go;
Comrades, to unfurl that red flag in the south also
Let us wade up a new world, let's give him the gift of a world.

LEADER OF PEOPLE

Sunny Mill

There is a comprehensive chemical fibre mill obtaining yarn and cotton from pulp in Chongjin, a big industrial city situated in the northern part of our country.

No traces of harmful gas remain there but clean and fresh air.

Until national liberation (Aug. 15, 1945), the mill used to give off noxious gas so intensely that most of those female hands, who were dragged into there by the Japanese imperialists, would be carried away on stretchers within six months of slavish labor. What, then, has turned the mill into an up-to-date factory where the women workers do their job pleasantly while enjoying their worthwhile life?

* *

It was in September 1947 that the great leader worrying himself about the matter of noxious gas called at the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill.

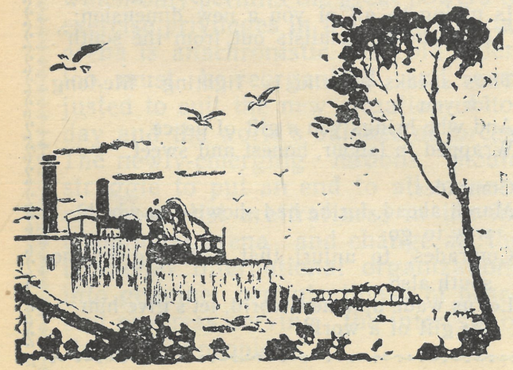
In those days the workers resumed the rayon yarn production after rehabilitating the factory destroyed by the Japanese imperialists. He was deeply concerned about the workers doing their job in harmful gas, and made an earnest instruction on removing the noxious gas.

Since then, the elimination of noxious gas came up as the first question before the mill. And its conditions of labour protection showed continuous improvements thanks to the meticulous care of the fatherly leader.

However, the fatherly leader could not make his mind easy on the workers' health even for a while.

It was one June day in 1968.

In spite of a long rain, the great leader made another visit to the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill. Walking round the viscose and various other workshops in turn, he went before others on a passage in the compound amidst driving rain and suggested that they should inspect the spinning workshop where preventive measures against noxious gas were said to be under way.



The fatherly leader entered the spinning workshop and scrutinized gas-proof spinning machines and the rest of the machines giving out the smell of gas yet due to unfinished precaution.

The functionaries and his suit were moved at the warm loving care of the fatherly leader who was deeply concerned about the workers' health while smelling gas.

The fatherly leader looked at the gas-tight window for a while. Then, he approached a spinner and asked her about the state of smell after the installation of the window and whether she felt toilsome in her work or not.

In fact, the spinners used to work putting on protective spectacles and respirator until the installation of the gas-tight window. But now they could work as much as they wished without wearing them.

For a long while, the fatherly leader watched the spinners cheerfully working in high spirit without the protective spectacles and respirator. Not easing his mind, however, he asked the leading officials of the mill about the number of installed gas-tight windows and made inquiry into the possibility of complete elimination of harmful gas in case of full equipment of the windows.

His aide answered that even in that case every gas smell could not be removed, which made the fatherly leader sink deep in thoughts for some time. Presently, looking around the officials, he remarked that then how about letting in distant pure air through the pipe and exhausting foul air. And he added that exhaust pipes should be set up high in a bunch.

The fatherly leader's instruction was an eye opener to the officials, for it was all they could think of to finish the installation of the gas-tight windows and increase the capacity of air-extractor.

Even after his thorough inspection of the mill that day, the fatherly leader was unable to leave because of the workers' health, and talked earnestly with the leading officials and labour innovators of the mill on the question of removing noxious gas.

Whenever the fatherly leader visited the mill he would ask the workers' health before production. Later he summoned the officials and instructed them saying that those functionaries who failed to love workers could not do their work properly. And he told them repeatedly to equip the entire spinning machines with gas-tight window and set up a tall chimney as soon as possible to get rid of the whole noxious gas.

Not only that. During his busy guidance tour, he inquired about the actual conditions of gas-proof construction and furnished large funds and valuable materials without stint.

Some time later, a chimney 100 m high linked with a big bunch of exhaust pipes 5,400 m long made its appearance in the mill compound thereby drawing out harmful gas completely, which enabled the mill hands to do their work breathing a fresher air.

Sometimes, the gushing clear fountain water runs dry and the flowing river dries up.

But, endless is the loving care of the fatherly leader for the workers. He also paid much attention to the modernization of this mill and showed it a great favour.

In the course of his another guidance visit to the North Hamgyong Province in June 1974, he stressed that the whole country should help this mill in its modernization, and formed a technical arrangement committee with a number of competent technical cadres for this purpose.

A powerful struggle was launched in the mill to dismantle the whole of existing machines worth tens of millions of *won* and push forward the complex and gigantic project for its modernization. Thus, this mill was modernized successfully in a short span of time.

On 22 March 1976, the officials and workers there were able to display a new aspect of their brightly modernized mill in the presence of the fatherly leader.

That day, he was heartily satisfied at the sight of girl operators skilfully handling up-to-date machines in a sunny workplace quite free from noxious gas. He wore a beaming smile as

Workwomen produce snow-white staple fibre of high quality at a workshop full of fresh air

if he were relieved from his worries of long standing about the mill all at once. And he shook their hands warmly.

At this happy moment the girl operators wept with emotion shaking their shoulders.

In bygone days before national liberation, this mill had been associated with many a pathetic story of female hands who used to spin yarn shedding bitter tears and suffering from noxious gas. Now the fatherly leader has rebuilt the mill into a happy workplace where all the production processes are modernized and the birds alight on the trees thickly covered with green foliage in the garden perfumed with fragrance of flowers. So, the women workers shed tears of gratitude for his loving care.

The Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill, a proud place of their work resounding with the spring song of automation under the bright sunshine, basks in the gracious solicitude of the fatherly leader who devotes all his efforts to the emancipation of our people and women from the harmful and arduous labour for good and all.

(Continued from p. 5)

monopolist and comprador activities.

As another measure, the confederal state should see to it that the north and the south jointly exploit mineral, marine and other natural resources, and further the division of labour and trade extensively on the principles of cooperation and mutual accommodation, while properly coordinating the economic activities of all production units and enterprises in keeping with the interests of different classes and circles.

Only through the joint development and utilization of natural resources and expansion of the division of labour and trade, is it possible to realize economic cooperation and exchange between north and south successfully and ensure the uniform development of the national economy and its self-sustenance.

To set up and run joint companies, common markets and the like rationally by the authorities or enterprises in north and south would also become one of the important measures for the materialization of more extensive and varied economic cooperation and exchange between north and south.

By taking those measures, the confederal state should bring about extensive cooperation and exchange between the two parts of the country and develop the economies of north and south into an organically interlinked independent national economy.

"Historic Relics Must Be Well Preserved and Managed"

It happened one day in early February 1964.

The fatherly leader was seen inspecting the Songbul Temple at the foot of Mt. Chongbang in North Hwanghae Province during his tour for on-the-spot guidance to many parts of this province.

On an uphill road to the temple, he made a sudden halt before a moth-eaten zelkova tree standing by the wayside.

But his suite did not know the reason why he did so.

Looking back at his followers he said:

"Cut down this mothy tree, or insects will spread over other trees around the Songbul Temple. Do cut it down. The Songbul Temple is a precious cultural heritage of architecture handed down from the ancestors."

His attendants could not but take off their hat to his lofty will to take good care of our historic relics.

Before long the fatherly leader arrived at the courtyard of the Songbul Temple. (The temple built in 898 consists of 6 buildings including the Ungjin Hall, a 5-storyed pagoda and a monument.)

Having feasted his eyes on the outerview of the Ungjin Hall putting his hands on his waist, the fatherly leader said:

"Originally our country abounded in historic relics. When it was trampled underfoot by the foreign aggressors, many of them were demolished or damaged. So, only a few famous historic relics remain now. This Songbul Temple is one of time-honoured temples, and greater care must be given to it from now on."

After closely inspecting the inside of the temple, he said that the rooms should be better appointed and the relics be longer preserved by effecting good repairs beforehand on the building.

Though busy making his guidance trip for the revolution and construction, the great leader, without losing sight of this historic spot, gave detailed instructions as to its fairer preservation and management.

On May 19, three months later, the fatherly leader paid another visit to this place. He was much pleased with the improvement of temple buildings and their freshly-arranged environments. And he said:

"When I came here last, I directed the temple to be cared for well. Now it looks neat and tidy. From olden times, our Buddhist priests had taken good care of the temple buildings to put them in long and fair preservation. This historic relic left over by the forefathers must be well preserved and managed with the same feeling as theirs."

So saying, the fatherly leader taught that as it was a really scenic spot, its surroundings should be well arranged so as to attract more visitors.

Hanging on his words, his attendants came to have a clear idea of what attitude and stand should be taken toward national cultural inheritance and of how to long preserve them amid the constant interest and attachment from the people.

The fatherly leader revisited the Songbul Temple at the end of October that year, and gave important teachings regarding the preservation of historic relics. Then he looked with deep emotion at the Kuknak Hall which was restored to its original state. (The hall had been burnt down by the US imperialists' bombing during the past Fatherland Liberation War—1950-1953.) This time he stopped at the monument to carefully inspect the inscription that became indistinct after many vicissitudes of time and explained its content to his followers.

In this way, the fatherly leader frequented this historic place in a year and paid deep attention to it. Now our nation's cultural legacies which had suffered eclipse in the past, proudly greet such a new era of reconstruction and efflorescene as seen today as precious national treasures while bringing out a serene flavor of the nation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gives on-the-spot guidance at the Kangson Steel Plant to arouse the entire Party membership and working people to a great revolutionary upsurge (December 28, 1956)

IMMORTAL ACHIEVEMENTS AND NOBLE EXPERIENCE

Chollima - Spirit of Korea

The original meaning of the word Chollima is a steed that can cover a thousand-ri (400 km) a day.

From the time of our remote ancestors our people have simply expressed their desire and aspiration to make a rapid progress in this symbolic term Chollima.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung actualized the legendary Chollima that our people had pictured to themselves only as an ideal through many centuries. Thus, he has brought about epoch-making miracles and changes in this land.

Inception of Chollima Movement

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The great upsurge of socialist construction and the Chollima Movement in our country are lawful phenomena that took place on the basis of the great social and economic changes made in the postwar period and of all the material and moral forces our Party and people built up in the course of their protracted, difficult struggle."

1957 was a year of special significance in our national history.

From that year our country launched a struggle to carry out a long-range First Five-Year Plan for the first time in our history.

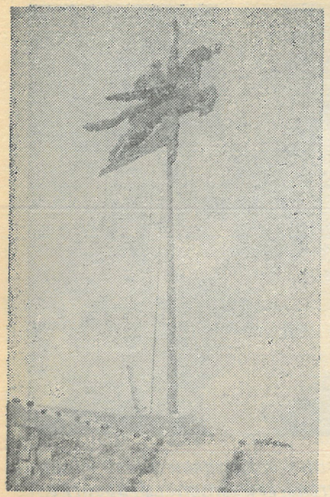
One autumn day of 1956 prior to this gigantic struggle, the great leader called in a leading functionary of the State Planning Commission to consult him about the matters related to mapping out the Five-Year Plan.

That day, after telling the great leader about the country's real conditions, the functionary said that it seemed necessary to form the Five-Year Plan in such a way as to calculate on foreign loans.

At that time our country was in straitened circumstances only three years after the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953). There were shortages of materials and funds, and the people's livelihood was still hard. To make matters worse, enemies of all hues at home and abroad and renegades of revolution set upon us, which made the situation more difficult.

The great leader saw through such a situation better than anybody else.

But he turned down the planning functionary's suggestion, and said resolutely: **No! Let's try it on our own by all means. We must carry it through by our own strength. It can be done!**



Chollima Statue

Afterwards, the great leader called the December 1956 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee to discuss the national economic plan for 1957. He saw to it that the Plenum adopted a resolution calling for the additional production of 5,000 to 10,000 tons of steel in 1957 more than the original plan while decisively crushing down the unreasonable assertion of the conservatives and passivist elements.

After the plenary meeting the great leader put up a militant slogan **"Let us advance at the speed of Chollima!"** and went among the masses to inspire them vigorously.

On December 28, 1956 he called at the Kangson Steel Plant. He explained in detail to the workers there our difficult situation, the demands of the revolution and the Party's determination, and said that if they produced 10,000 more tons of structural steel it would help the country greatly.

At that time the workers at Kangson pledged to him by saying, "Respected leader, don't worry about steel, please. Since this is the country's situation and the Party demands it, we'll surely turn out not only 10,000 more tons of structural steel but many times over no matter what happens", and then began to rush forward at the speed of Chollima.

Following his on-the-spot guidance in the Kangson Steel Plant, the great leader resumed his guidance trip from the beginning of 1957 to major industrial establishments and various farm and fishing villages throughout the country to wisely introduce the vigorous collective innovation in all fields of socialist construction.

Upholding the slogan **"Let us advance at the speed of Chollima!"** our workers and other working people wrought new miracles and innovations unimaginable in bygone days.

Kangson's steel workers resolved to produce 90,000 tons of steel billets in a blooming mill which had been regarded as absolutely incapable of turning out more than 60,000 tons, and actually produced 120,000 tons in 1957. And in the same year the workers at the Kim Chaek Iron Works produced 270,000 tons of pig iron with equipment whose maximum capacity had been rated at 190,000 tons.

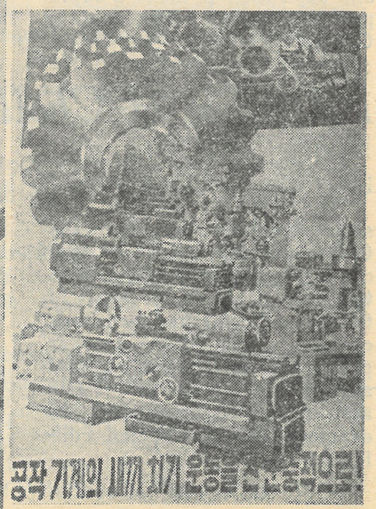
Such miracles occurred in all areas.

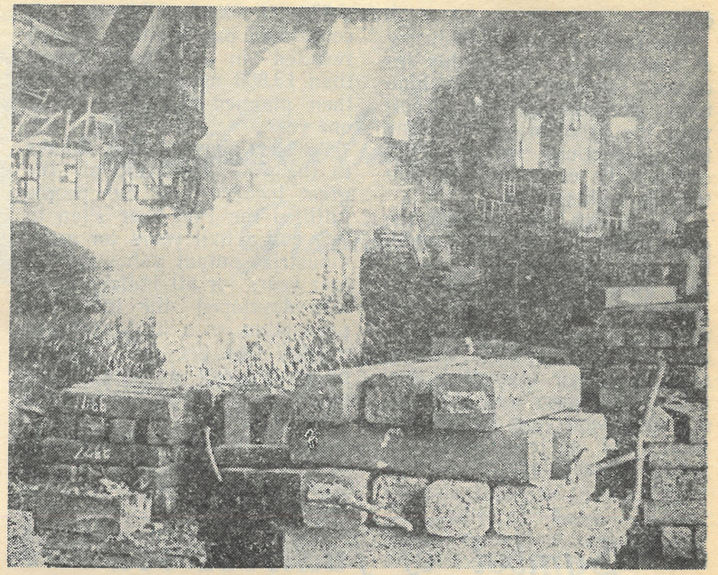
Thus, the total industrial output in 1957 showed a 44 per cent increase over the previous year, and the grain quota was overfulfilled at 112 per cent.

As seen above, the Chollima Movement originated in our country amid such a tremendous change and further intensified and developed into the Chollima Workteam Movement.

Do you ride Chollima? Smash conservatism and passivism!

Let us forward the let-one-machinetool-make-machinetools movement on a nation-wide scale!





Workers of the Blooming Workshop of the Kangson Steel Plant turned out 120,000 tons of steel billets from a blooming mill with an annual rated capacity of 60,000 tons

Miraculous Speed

It is only 14 years from 1957 to 1970. But this period is recorded forever in our national history as the period of great renovation and world-shaking creation.

During this period our people splendidly fulfilled the historic task of socialist industrialization starting from scratch on the debris, and thus converting our country from a backward colonial agricultural country into a developed socialist industrial state.

What, then, brought about such miracles and what on earth was the secret of Korea?

In 1958 our people were carrying out the second year goal of the Five-Year Plan amid the grand march of Chollima.

In August that year the socialist transformation of the relations of production was completed with success in 4 to 5 years after the war.

After that our people were confronted with an important task to step up technological reconstruction in all fields of the national economy and lay a firmer foundation for socialist industrialization.

This task needed machines in every quarter.

But, at that time we had nowhere to buy so many machines at once and no funds enough to buy them.

Just at this juncture, the great leader trusted only to the strength of the popular masses.

In June 1958, he visited the Rakwon Machine Plant and gave it the task of boldly making an excavator saying: **Now everything depends on machines. If other branches advance at the speed of Chollima, the machine-building industry must rush forward faster at tenfold speed.**

Calling at the Kumsong Tractor Plant (the then small farm machine plant) in October that year, he instructed the workers to eliminate passivity, conservatism and dependence on others, and to boldly manufacture tractors by their own efforts. In the Sungri General Automobile Works, he urged the workers to produce automobile by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. He also visited the Ryongsong Machine Complex and told the workers to be bold and manufacture large machines.

The great leader's teachings and his meticulous guidance infused the workers with burning passion and tireless energy.

Although they had neither blueprints nor special facilities, our workers roused themselves with a sincere resolve to carry through his teachings unconditionally.

As a result, November 1958 saw the "Chollima" tractor in the lapse of 30 odd days after the great leader's on-the-spot guidance, which was followed by a "Sungri (Victory)-58" autotruck four days later and a "Pulgunbyol" (Red Star) bulldozer and a "Chollima" excavator after a few more days.

Such miraculous achievements and innovation were made day after day in all branches and in all units.

This enabled 1958 industrial production to grow by 40 per

cent.

The rapid growth of industry at that period remarkably increased demand for machine tools. Accordingly, without solving the problem of machine tool production, we could not develop the economy at a continuous high speed.

One March day in 1959, the great leader visited a small flax mill during his on-the-spot guidance in North Hamgyong Province. He was satisfied at a machine tool made by their own efforts. Then, he saw to it that their innovative success was generalized throughout the country to kindle the flames of a "let-one-machine-tool-make-machinetools movement".

This movement spread all corners of our country, which resulted in producing more than 13,000 machine tools over their planned quotas in only one year.

As seen above, it was thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader that our people fulfilled the Five-Year Plan in two and a half years for gross industrial output value and in four years for all indices. They also developed the industrial production at a high speed of annual 19.1 per cent increase on an average in the whole period of industrialization from 1957 to 1970.

This is how the Chollima speed, a miraculous speed, was created in Korea.

Symbol of Juche Korea

A novel scene took place in a square in the centre of Pyongyang in 1958 when new miracles were performed in socialist economic construction and the whole country was advancing at the speed of Chollima.

Arresting the eyes of many people, some sculptors were picturing and photoing several horses galloping forth at an extraordinary speed.

They were none other than those sculptors who were entrusted by the great leader with an honourable task of erecting a bronze statue of Chollima.

Several months before, the great leader mapped out a scheme to set up a monument symbolizing the heroic mettle of our people racing against time at the speed of Chollima and hand it down to all generations to come. He personally gave the name of "Chollima Statue" to it and assigned the task of its production to those sculptors.

With their united efforts and wisdom, they made a model of statue showing three dashing steeds with their each rider and submitted it to the great leader's inspection.

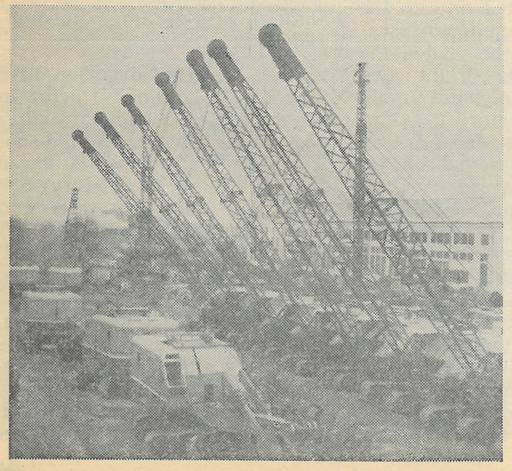
After seeing the model, he taught that in stead of three steeds they should depict one dashing steed with two riders representing worker, peasant and all other people and that it should be represented not as a common steed but as a winged Chollima.

Upholding the great leader's teachings, the sculptors travelled all over the country to catch all kinds of flying birds and made a study of the feather

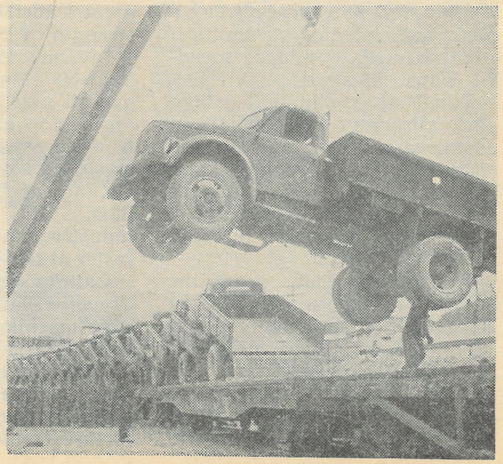
(Continued on p. 15)

Machines manufactured by our own technique, materials and efforts through breaking conservatism, passivism and fear of technology

Excavators produced by workers at Rakwon



Our workers made "Sungri-58" *trucks in their march of Chollima*



UNDER RAYS OF PARTY

NOTE

We Live Amid Gracious Affection

Editorial staff of "Women of Korea" asked me to write about something of my work and life. I thought of what to write for a long time, not that I have nothing to write but I have so many stories to tell.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Our Party is a party working for the people; it is a mother Party."

The more I ruminate about this teaching of the great leader's, the deeper I feel the warm affection of the glorious Party centre for our family.

I am the mother of four children. Their father had served as an official of the working people's organization in an enterprise until he passed away.

But, a cloud has never passed over their bright faces.

Now I would like to relate an episode.

It happened eight years ago. A few days after the death of my husband on account of an unexpected sudden illness, we heard an impressive story from a functionary.

Informed upon the death of my husband, the glorious Party centre showed a great favour and care for my family.

My husband was neither a hero who was killed in the valiant fight against the enemy nor a person who rendered distinguished services to the country working as a revolutionary for a long time.

Nevertheless, the glorious Party centre paid benevolent attention to the livelihood of bereaved family after his death.

In the period of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had personally drafted out a memorial address for a fallen revolutionary fighter by the dying campfire with heartbreaking grief over his sacrifice calling his name all the night through. And Mother Kim Jong Suk, a staunch revolutionary fighter and anti-Japanese heroine, would hold the bereaved children of revolutionaries in her arms and pass many a sleepless night seizing the hands of the sleeping children who were groping for their mother's breast. The glorious Party centre has wholly taken over his warm paternal love and her deep motherly affection. I cannot find words to give a full and detailed account of its wise leadership and great favour indeed!

Having taken care of my husband who lost his parents in his childhood and wandered about the streets to earn his bread in south Korea, a hell on earth, the fatherly leader and the Party trained him up as a member of the Workers' Party of Korea, gave him university education, designated him as an official of the working people's organization, and led him kindly, enlightening him on the unfamiliar subject and solving his troubles.

My husband, however, closed his days without requiting the favours even a bit. And yet the Party sent my children to a revolutionary school and entertains a deep concern for us so that we may live in comfort without any clouds of sorrow.

The Party centre confers all kinds of benefits on us with the genuine feelings of real parents who give the utmost care and affection to their dear sons and daughters. In fact, its benignant love can not be compared with anything in the world.

My children learn to their hearts' content at a revolutionary school in a modern port city famous for its scenic beauty in our country while growing up with nothing to envy in the world. Sometime ago they came home for a vacation. They were so strong with their florid faces that I was highly gratified.

Even though my husband might come to life again, he, not to mention me, could not show such a warm and great love for them.

A daughter of a worker in the past, I serve in a big commercial organ as its leading functionary.

The aforesaid favor and love do not confine to our family alone.

It is an affair of common occurrence in Songrim, Chongjin, Wonsan, Nampo and every other place in our country.

My gratitude for our Party that embraces all our people in its warm bosom and leads them to brighten their political integrity forever is getting deeper with each passing day.

Really, we live amid the gracious affection.

Li Gyu Myong,
Manager of the Second Department Store of Pyongyang

"The Future of Korea Will Shine Brighter"

"The Korean People Create Miracles and Innovations in All Spheres"

"As they are guided by the outstanding leader, the Korean people create miracles and innovations in all spheres of politics, economy and culture.

"Korea is a country free from unemployment and taxation.

"Unemployment goes on increasing in the world.

"But, Korea's economy develops at a very rapid speed, for she is under the guidance of a great man like the dear leader His Excellency Kim Jong Il."

(L.M. Tomas, Manager of the Delhi Textile Mill, India.)

"The ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction set forth by great President Kim Il Sung is world-startling grand objectives.

"In a short span of 14 years, the Korean people accomplished socialist industrialization on the war debris though it was said that they would not be able to stand up again for 100 years. And now they have set such a gigantic goal and are carrying it out by their own efforts. How wonderful it is!

"Now the whole world makes much ado about the shortage of materials and fuel whereas Korea is making a very rapid progress.

"That is due to the eminent leadership of great President Kim Il Sung and the energetic guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il and to the inexhaustible strength of the stout and diligent masses of people rallied closely around their leader.

"It is possible for Korea to do anything because she has a firm independent national economy and an army of more than one million intellectuals. That is why I believe that the ten long-range objectives will be carried out without fail however enormous they may be."

(Sivertsen, a Norwegian worker.)

"You have reaped a bumper crop this year too under the wise leadership of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

"The Juche farming method created by the great leader is really an original and scientific method of farming.

"All the successes achieved in the Korean countryside are the fruits of the sagacious leadership of the great leader and the energetic guidance of Comrade dear leader.

"I express my earnest thanks to the great leader and the Comrade dear leader and wish them good health and a long life."

(M.F. Janjua, Minister of Agriculture, Food and Co-operative of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.)

"The Juche-based Art Is for the Masses of People"

"Your Juche-based art is coming into full blossom as a popular art and developing day by day outmatching the art of all other countries.

"The art of the nearly all countries of the world serves the interests of the exploiting classes.

"But, your Juche-based art is for the masses of people.

"Guiding the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, put forward by great President Kim Il Sung to a bigger upsurge, dear Comrade Kim Jong Il brought about a revolution in Juche-based literature and art, too.

"In this course, important problems were solved in carrying out the cultural revolution and enormous successes achieved in the development of literature and art.

"Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il taught that art must serve for rearing the working people into men of Juche type faithful to the leader and the Party.

"We know well that all the successes made in art are the results of the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Jong Il."

(Nakanishi Tadash, member of the delegation of the Society of Japanese Teachers for the Study of the Juche Idea.)

"The Future of Korea Will Shine Brighter"

"You have built on the soil of Korea a socialist paradise in which the great Juche idea is fully embodied.

"All these shining successes have, no doubt, been made possible by the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

"You are fully justified in taking high pride and honour in having great President Kim Il Sung as your outstanding leader and dear Comrade Kim Jong Il as the wise leader and lodestar.

"Your country's future—the victory of socialism and communism in Korea—is ensured, and you will be the first to establish the communist society because you bask in the rays of the great sun and the lodestar....

"The world warmly hails a grand event in holding the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il in high esteem as the lodestar....

"The future of Korea will shine brighter under the rays of the great sun and the lodestar."

(Ramambazafy Armand, Secretary General of the Information Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.)

"Through the Korean reality, we came to know well about the importance of a big role played by a great leader in the revolution and construction.

"The Korean people hold another great leader in high esteem.

"The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il leads the popular masses along the road of victory by his constant thinking and researches and energetic guidance to accomplish the revolutionary cause of Juche started by great Marshal Kim Il Sung.

"During our current visit to Korea, we have become more deeply convinced that dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is a sagacious leader perfectly possessed of rare leadership and outstanding art of guidance.

"We firmly believe that the future of Korea is vast and bright as she holds in high esteem the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il as the great leader.

"It not only gives joy to the entire Korean people but also affords the keenest delight and honour to us—the adherents of the Juche idea and genuine friends of the Korean people."

(Horacio Rodriguez Plata, Former Senator and Vice-President of the National Academy of History of the Republic of Colombia and President of the Colombia-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture.)

(Continued from p. 12)

of the quickest birds. And now they were creating the figure of Chollima dashing forward at a visionary speed while making a sketch of several real horses galloping forth on a large square of the capital.

In the course of such efforts, they finally completed the "Chollima Statue" by excellently depicting a winged steed Chollima galloping into the blue sky and scattering the cloud by kicks while carrying a worker with an uplifted "Red Letter" of the Party Central Committee and a peasant woman with a bundle of rice plant.

The Chollima Statue made its appearance towering high in the blue sky of Pyongyang on April 15, 1961, symbolizing the heroic mettle of Juche Korea to make ceaseless leap and ascension, continuous innovation and uninterrupted advance.

When the Chollima Statue was magnificently unveiled, the great leader laughed aloud in the fullness of his satisfaction, saying now we are able to supply a concrete answer to the question asked by so many foreign guests about what Chollima means.

The Chollima Statue will soar to heaven forever immortalizing the sagacious leadership and undying exploits of the great leader.

ARTICLE WITH PHOTOS

Blessed Wangjaesan Village

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"All our villages are rich and beautiful and we might well call each of them a fairyland."**

A COMPLETE VIEW OF WANGJAESAN VILLAGE

Every rural village in our country presents a picturesque scene.

The same is the case with the Wangjaesan Village in Onsong County situated at the northern tip of our country. An orchard on a back hill, large tile-roofed dwelling houses standing in rows at the foot of the mountain, a clear streamlet running along the village, irrigated paddy and non-paddy fields yielding a bumper harvest every year, and tractors busily coming and going on the fields.

People feast their eyes on the attractive scene of the village; not that it offers a striking contrast with its former look until national liberation (Aug. 1945) when weedy mugwort fields were dotted with small ramshackle cottages but that they are overwhelmed with gratitude for the favour of the glorious Party centre; upholding the great leader's lofty intention to bring the bright rays to them, once oppressed and exploited, the glorious Party centre gave the working people every solicitude and warm affection so that they could fully enjoy an independent and creative life.

A senior middle school girl in the fifth grade whispered to her friends: "Once a composer came from the capital to run his pen on the music paper, and another time an artist pictured the panoramic view of the village. And today a photographer takes a photo of its scenery!"

From her words I could easily guess the fact that many people frequent the village coming from various parts of the country whereas it was difficult formerly to find wayfarer there.

IN FRONT OF THE WANGJAESAN REVOLUTIONARY MONUMENT

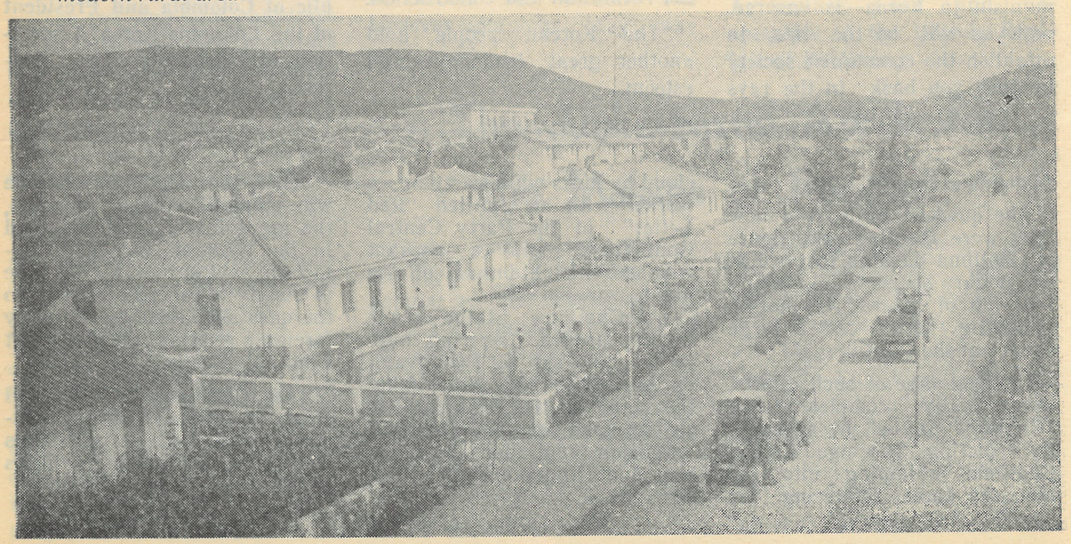
Mt. Wangjae is a sacred place of revolution associated with the undying footmarks of the great leader who had advanced into the homeland in March 1933 in the early period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and aroused our nation to a holy war against Japanese imperialism.

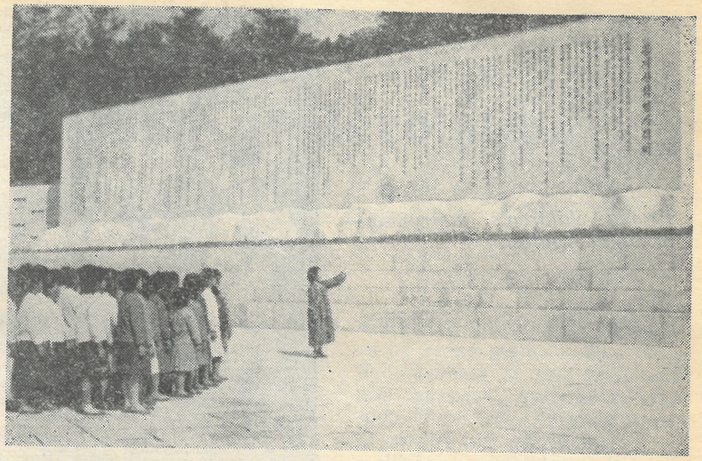
First I, together with other visitors, looked up reverentially to the bronze statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung erected highly in the mid-slope of Mt. Wangjae. And I looked round a beacon tower symbolizing the immortal Juche idea, and magnificent monuments, a revolutionary museum and historical place of revolution.

The Wangjaesan historic site of revolution has been finely built into a powerful centre of education in revolutionary tradition.

Kim Chun Ok, weaver of the Kaesong Textile Mill, wrote down in her memo-book: "Through my observation-study at the Wangjaesan historic site of revolution, I came to fully realize the bold action and meticulous guidance of the glorious Party centre that intends to immortalize the resplendent revolutionary history of the great leader generation after generation."

Under the gracious rays of the Party, the Wangjaesan Village has turned into a socialist modern rural area





The Wangjaesan Revolutionary Monument

RANKS OF TRACTORS

"Our village, once dark and gloomy, has become bright and thriving full of merry laugh. There has really been a great transformation", said an old woman Li Ok Nyo, satisfactorily looking down through the window of her two-story house at her granddaughter who was driving a tractor to till the field singing a pleasant song.

In sincere response to the lofty intention of the fatherly leader to free the peasants from backbreaking labour for good, the glorious Party centre sent again 30 odd tractors and trucks and many up-to-date farm machines to this village a few years ago. That time came forward 13 married couples of tractor drivers newly.

Now peasants there do all farm works—tilling, sowing, weeding, harvesting, threshing and carrying operation—by aid of machines.

Wangjaesan Co-op Farm has many tractors enabling farmers to do their all work easily and joyously

AT A NURSERY

There are remarkably big yet tidy four buildings in the middle of this farm village. These are the very nursery and kindergarten arranged by the glorious Party centre.

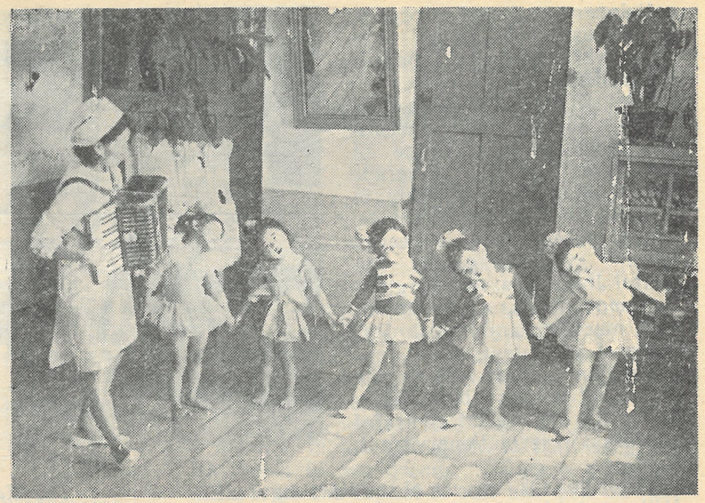
Attracted by children's merry laughing and singing voices, I went into a room of the nursery. Every child bore a chubby, sweet, sunny face. I did not want to leave there because I was captivated by their nice manner.

The blessed lovely children will not yet know how this happiness is brought about and given to them.

AT AN AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROPAGANDA HALL

An agronomist made a confident remark: "The key to the much increase of grain yield last year can be found in the fact that farming

Happy children's merryplay—at a kindergarten



was done along scientific and technological lines as required by the Juche farming method."

Until ten odd years before this farm had only three agronomists and assistant agronomists, but their number has now increased to thirty-two.

Before national liberation this locality yielded rice or maize of only 500 kg per *chongbo* (hectare), but now produces more than 7.2 tons of rice or over 6.3 tons of maize per *chongbo* on an average.

SCHOOL

There lived one primary school graduate in this village before national liberation.

Today, there is no illiterate among villagers; all of them are middle school graduates or possess the same level of general knowledge.

Women occupy a half of 59 college graduates. Choe Yun Il has six sons and daughters; four of them graduated from a higher specialized school or a college.

* * *

Modern dwellings convenient for the use of peasants in the village are classified into one house with three rooms, one house with two rooms, one house for two families, and a two-story house for three families.

Each house is made up of sunny living rooms furnished with a glistening wardrobe and a chest of bedclothes, a sewing machine and a TV set, as well as kitchen and bath room with water pipes laid. Those farm houses are as modern as urban dwellings.

Granny Choe Hyong Sun said: "Peasants had toiled and moiled in the muddy fields throughout their life. They have never seen such fine houses". She continued that hers is a house with two living rooms and an old folk's private room. And she said over again that she did not know how to requite the favours of the glorious Party centre that gave unremitting attention to our people's livelihood in minute detail.

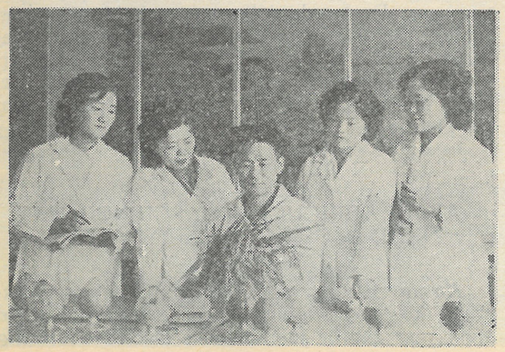
The evening drew in.

Groups of youths and maidens in neat attire hastened their steps towards a hall of culture; mothers came out of the nursery with their little ones in their arms; some women folks made for home after doing shopping—all their faces fairly shone with pride and joy of living.

Warm benevolent ray of the Party finds its way into every place at the foot of Mt. Wangjae, the historic land, transforming mountain, village, and people. So, there is no doubt that this land will have a brilliant future before it.

Ryu Son Hui

Women study the special feature of strains of rice at the agricultural science and technology propaganda hall



They are firmly resolved to bloom their native village associated with the favor of the great leader and the glorious Party centre. Photo shows the hopeful pupils of the Wangjaesan Senior Middle School training themselves into dependable workers of the country.

Clearing the Path of Revolution Together

March 23 this year is the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Korean National Association (KNA) by Kim Hyong Jik, father of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, and an outstanding leader in the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our country.

Greeting this day our women look back with deep emotion upon the noble achievements of Kim Hyong Jik in the struggle for the country's liberation. At the same time they recollect the path of revolution trod by his wife Kang Ban Sok, the Mother of Korea, in company with him. She was an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter and prominent leader of our women's liberation movement.

* *

It was one summer day in 1917.

Kang Ban Sok was weeding in the vegetable garden, when a stranger entered the yard making a bow to her and asked for a cup of water. And he muttered to himself that he came from Uiju to sell writing brushes but had to look for a night's lodging somewhere as the sun declined westward.

She strained her ears at the word "Uiju", because Kim Hyong Jik had said that a local organizer would come from Uiju in a day or two and waited expectantly for his arrival. Kim Hyong Jik was in full activity day and night at that time to expand and strengthen the newly-established KNA.

The KNA founded on March 23, 1917 was the country's biggest anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization with a broad structural network at home and abroad in those times and a thoroughgoing anti-imperialist, independent revolutionary organization aimed at accomplishing the cause of national liberation against imperialism by the efforts of the Korean people themselves and resolutely protecting the interests of popular masses.

In those days, Kim Hyong Jik's small house at the foot of Mt. Ponghwa in Kangdong County was frequented by many visitors; they were the members of the KNA and anti-Japanese movement who came there from various places to receive his instructions.

While actively helping Kim Hyong Jik in his revolutionary activity, she used to give them warm hospitality.

Now, that day, she offered a cup of refreshing water to the new visitor, and gently knocked at the door of a schoolroom.

Then, Kim Hyong Jik was engaged as teacher at the Myongsin School situated at the foot of Mt. Ponghwa while making a vigorous activity to develop the anti-Japanese national liberation movement.

He was giving lesson in the Korean map for the pupils. He was intensely delighted to hear from her that a brush vendor came from Uiju.

She maintained a vigilant watch on the village road until Kim Hyong Jik and the "brush vendor" disappeared into Mt. Ponghwa. And then she began pounding in a mortar in the

Kang Ban Sok helps indomitable revolutionary fighter Kim Hyong Jik in his revolutionary activity

yard to keep a sharp look-out about the mountain and village road.

That night there was a secret meeting of local organization members in the schoolroom.

While Kim Hyong Jik got knee to knee with them showing the ways to powerfully push forward the anti-Japanese national liberation movement, she was on the alert by the marsh-reed fence exposing herself to the night dew and thus guarded their secret meeting and defended the revolution.

Kim Hyong Jik closed the meeting when the first cocks crowed, and came into the living room with his comrades. After a while it also became quiet.

Though silence of deep sleep reigned all round, she could not sleep a wink, because she prepared breakfast and cleanly washed and dried their feet wraps and muddy shoes.

While in preparation for departure at dawn, a visitor was going to show his gratitude saying, "I am sorry to cause you much trouble, really....". But she promptly interrupted him in his words and asked with a genial smile whether he would express his thanks to his own mother and sister for such trouble.

The members of local organizations left the bottom of Mt. Ponghwa with light steps. Their hearts were full of strong fighting spirit and conviction that they could break even the mountains, fill in the sea and push their way through the burning road of long distance for the liberation of the country.

Their fighting spirit and conviction were fostered by the lofty revolutionary will of Kim Hyong Jik and the profound sincerity of Kang Ban Sok who supported that will.

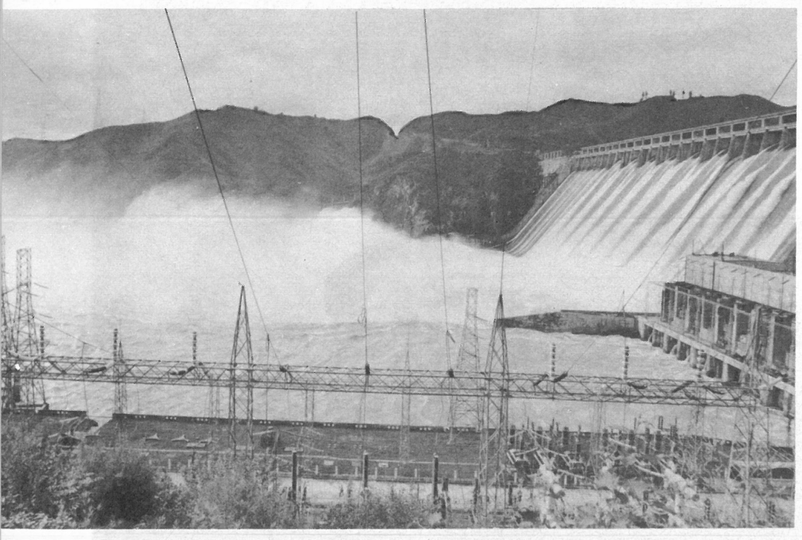
Kim Hyong Jik stepped up his energetic revolutionary activity receiving devoted assistance from Kang Ban Sok.

The liberation of the homeland and the victory of the revolution which Kim Hyong Jik, the outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement, and Kang Ban Sok, Mother of Korea, wished for so much in firm belief were brilliantly accomplished by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Now our country has become the people's paradise where everybody fully enjoys happiness while accelerating the revolution and construction under the sagacious leadership of the great leader and the glorious Party centre.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gives on-the-spot guidance at the Changgwangwon Health Complex

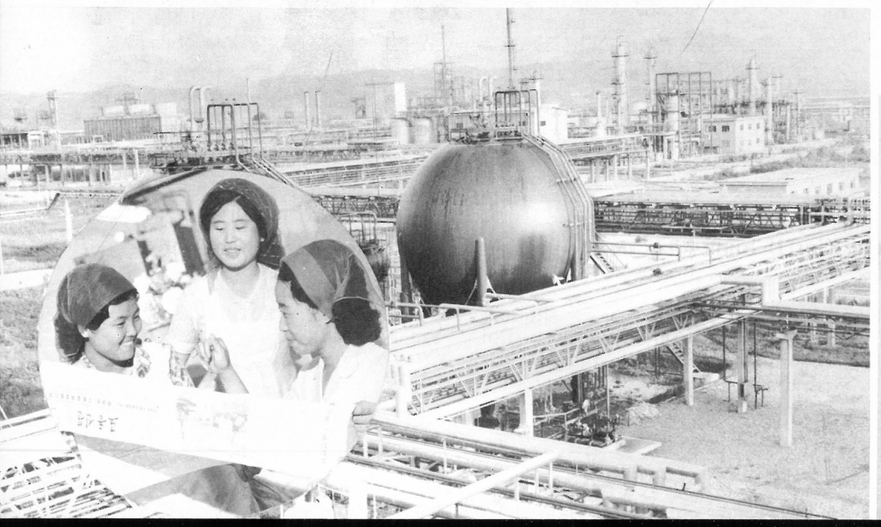
Grand Monumental Edifices Built under the Wise Leadership of the Glorious Party Centre



Solidifying the Foundation of Independent National Industry

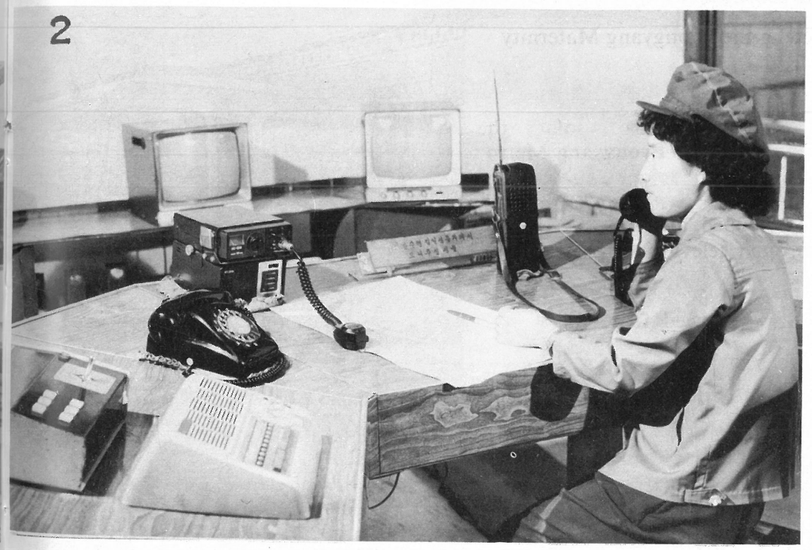
Thanks to the infallible guidance of the glorious Party centre, our Juche-oriented power base has been consolidated

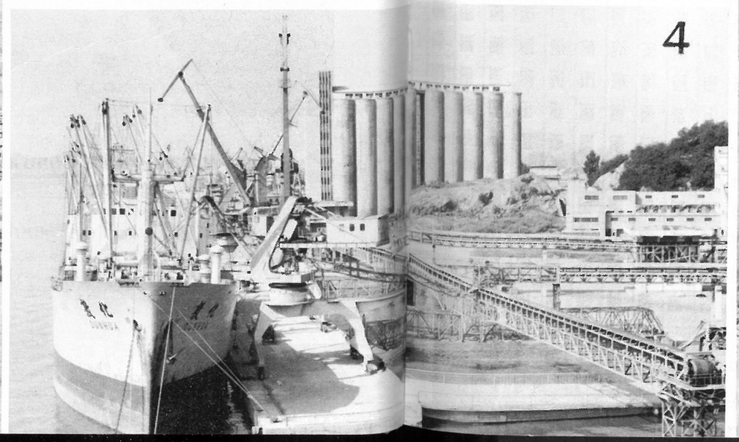
The Taean General Heavy Machine Works turns out any large ordered equipment in an all-round way



Partial view of the Namhung General Youth Chemical Works

Initiating a New Era of Mechanization and Automation





1 The Unryul long-distance belt-conveyor obtains a new land by damming up the sea with muck of mine

2 The introduction of closed-circuit television helps women direct smelting work at an automated control room of the Furnace Workshop, Hwanghae Iron Works

3 "Chongsanri" rice-harvesters take the place of farmers

4 Cargo boats with a tonnage of tens of thousands go in and out the Nampo Port where loading and unloading operations are mechanized and automated

Providing People with More Abundant and Cultured Life

A general view of the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital

A woman in childbed meets her family through television

On an escalator

Part of the Pyongyang Metro

A night view of the Mansudae Art Theatre

Our photo exhibition showing the brilliant achievements under the wise leadership of the glorious Party centre, creates a great sensation abroad

Part of the Changgwang Street viewed from the Chollima Street

Foreign friends see the exhibition of the great leader's works and photo show

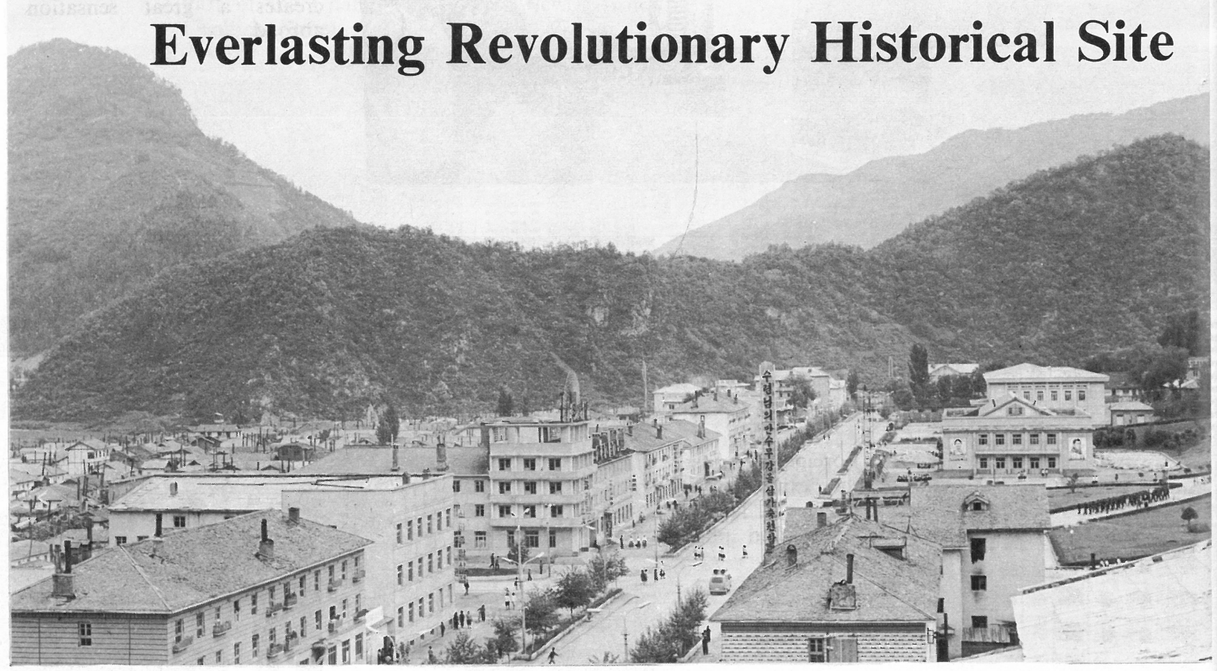
Bronze statue of Mother Kim Jong Suk, an indomitable revolutionary fighter

Entrusted with a mission of underground political work by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the days of anti-Japanese armed struggle, Mother Kim Jong Suk, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and anti-Japanese heroine, came to the border line. There she inculcated the respected leader's revolutionary idea into the mind of the people in various parts of the homeland including Sinpa and rallied them firmly around the underground revolutionary organizations thereby actively inspiring them to the struggle against Japanese imperialism.

The mother helped much towards the victory of the advance operation into the homeland organized and directed by the great leader himself, and brilliantly accomplished the task to assist the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

On August 17, 1981 the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a decree on changing the name of Sinpa County, Ryanggang Province, into "Kim Jong Suk County" and Sinpa-*up* into "Kim Jong Suk-*up*" to immortalize the revolutionary feats of Mother Kim Jong Suk, a communist revolutionary fighter and anti-Japanese heroine, who fought devoting her all to the triumph of the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader.

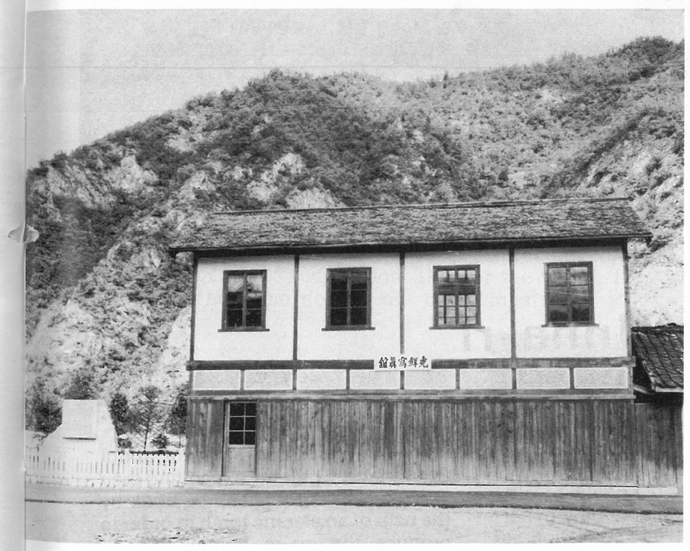
Everlasting Revolutionary Historical Site

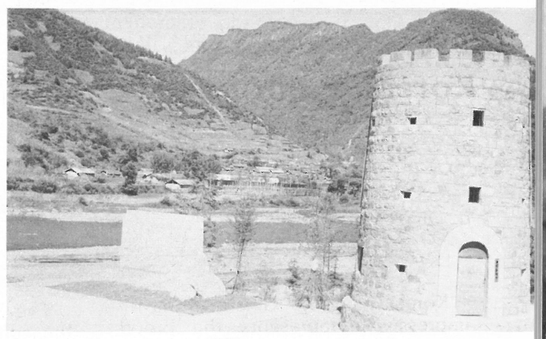


Partial view of the seat of "Kim Jong Suk County"

The photo shows the Kwangson Photograph Studio, where Mother Kim Jong Suk frequently assigned task to the members of underground revolutionary organizations and got heard information of their scouting

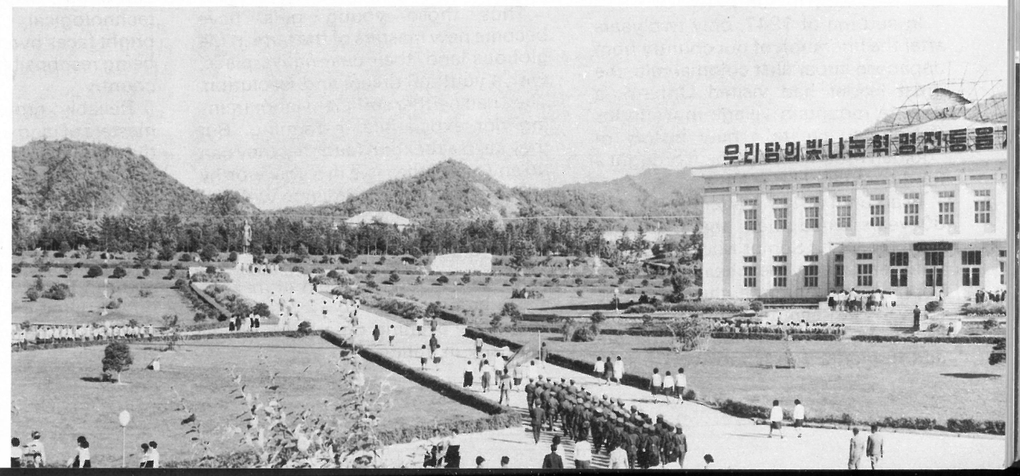
Indomitable revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Jong Suk receives a report on reconnaissance from the members of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland





Mother Kim Jong Suk conducted underground political activities crossing this ferry

The Sinpa Revolutionary History Museum is always visited by many working people to learn from the revolutionary exploits of indomitable revolutionary fighter Mother Kim Jong Suk



Korean Painting:

"Girls in Unha-ri"

Korean painting "Girls in Unha-ri" impressively represents the proud young girls who do farm work as required by the Juche farming method in Unha-ri, a glorious land honoured by a visit from the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In autumn of 1947, only two years after the liberation of our country from Japanese imperialist colonial rule, the great leader had visited Unha-ri, a remote mountain village in Yangdok County, to create a new history of "golden mountains", which brought a fundamental change on this land.

In autumn of 1977, after the lapse of 30 years since then, the graduates from the Unha Senior Middle School, who learned to their hearts' content happily growing under the care of the Party, volunteered to find their collective way into the Unha Co-op Farm and formed a youth sub-workteam.

They made a determination to take the lead in bringing the great leader's lofty intention to more brilliant realization on this land as the new generation who received education of Juche.

Thus those young girls have become new masters of the farm in the glorious land, their dear native place, with a youthful dream and resolution. They had neither sufficient labor training nor experience in farming. But they keep a rockfirm faith that they can do any task if they live in a way worthy of the masters in accordance with the requirement of the Juche idea and do farm work according to the Juche farming method.

The picture shows them in making maize humus pots.

It is late evening on a bleak windy day early in spring.

With a burning desire to bring about a rich harvest, girls are expediting their work consulting a reference book by the help of an electric torch in order to produce the maize humus pots in conformity with the scientific and technological requirement. Their bright faces overflow with the pride of being responsible for foodstuffs of the country.

Reliably growing up as the real masters of land under the warm care of the fatherly leader and the Party, they are faithful sunflowers invariably following the sun all the time and dependable reserve of our revolution.

They always think and act according to the intention of the great leader and the Party. That is why our grain output shows a yearly increase and socialist countryside flourishes endlessly.

"I Get Greatly Encouraged by Confidence in Brighter Future of Homeland"

Mr. Choe Hong Hui, Publisher of "Paedal Sinbo" and President of the International Federation of Taegwondo, and his party met home and foreign reporters in Pyongyang on last October 19.

The following is a part of Mr. Choe Hong Hui's speech delivered at the press interview:

It gives me the greatest pleasure to have gained confidence that the homeland today is fine and yet brighter is its tomorrow.

The heaviest misfortune of a family is a break of lineage and its biggest pleasure is an appearance of a brilliant successor to its line.

The same is the case with a country or a nation.

When reviewing our national history in retrospect, our ancestors' was a powerful country. But, fortune deserted the country and it followed the stormy course of history marked by vicissitudes because its destiny was affected at a later period by vicious traitors and corrupt, incompetent ruling clan seeking after nothing but their own welfare.

Now, the present generation of our nation have hailed President Kim Il Sung, peerless great man, as their leader thereby spreading the prestige of a great nation all over the world. It is the supreme desire of our compatriots to brighten and immortalize the President's glorious achievements. This earnest desire can be accomplished only by the right election of a successor to the President's cause.

It is very gratifying that in the homeland sagacious Mr. Kim Jong Il has been elected to be the leader who aids the President in his cause and carries it forward.

The miraculous development of the homeland today is attributable to the wise guidance of the great President and the energetic guiding activities of the dear leader of versatile talents.

Everywhere in the homeland I have witnessed the brilliant achievements accomplished by the dear leader aiding the President in his cause and emboding his intention; I am quite in sympathy with the brethren of the homeland in their unanimous, plain, high praise of his greatness.

Really the esteemed leader is a genius in ideology and theory, prodigy of leadership art, great master of leadership possessed of noble virtues and personality and the greatest sage among the sages in history.

It is the greatest joy, glory and happiness for our nation to have the sagacious leader.

I get greatly encouraged by confidence in the brighter future of the homeland.

In company with his wife and party, Mr. Choe Hong Hui, Publisher of Paedal Sinbo *and President of the International Federation of Taegwondo, enjoys the scenery of Pison Falls on Manpokdong Ravine in Mt. Myohyang, lost in admiration of the beautiful homeland. (Mr. Choe Hong Hui is the third from the right and his wife the fourth from the right.)*

On Korean Painting

Korean painting is a form of drawing peculiar to the Korean nation.

For a long period of time since its origination, Korean painting has been developed by the distinguished talent of our people in keeping with their psychological characteristics and national sentiments.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Korean painting is very excellent in its pictorial art and form."

The basic form of Korean painting is coloured picture. Besides, there are such unique forms as monochrome, line drawing and stipple.

According to its object of depicting, Korean painting is classified into portrait, genre picture and landscape, and animal, battle and historical painting.

Korean painting popular among our people has a long history. Already in the 4th-7th centuries, it attained a high level of progress.

The Koguryo tomb murals have survived a 1,500 year long period and still retain the original color. This proves our high level of pictorial art in those days.

They say that Sol Go (a celebrated painter in the late 6th century—early 7th century) painted pine trees on a wall so vividly that outside birds mistook them for real ones and tried to perch there, flying into the wall and banging down. This well bespeaks of how excellent Korean painting is.

In the wake of national liberation (Aug. 1945), it came to flourish vigorously as a popular and revolutionary colored painting thanks to the brilliant rays of the Juche-based literary and art idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Picture in colors—the core of Korean painting—finds its feature in coloring, that is, the harmonious coloration of the whole canvas with the main stress on the basic hue of the object of description.

The picture in colors takes diversified forms through molgolbop *(the technique of drawing a picture with one stroke of a brush without definite outlines) and* kurukbop *(the technique of detailed outlining and coloring), and it can be sorted by shading as deep or light colored picture.*

Korean painting not only represents life honestly but also depicts the object to fit in with the sentiments and feelings of the Korean people; it is characterized by forcefulness, beauty, elegance, intensity and emotion.

The first proper feature of Korean painting can be found in its simple and clear stroke of the brush.

Korean painting does not depict the object as it looks like but select colors by outlining it in a clearest and simplest way through integration and implication, and boldly abbreviate or weaken something accidental and non-substantial.

It is also characterized by the delicate, powerful, beautiful and elegant touch and the light and mild color.

The stroke of brush is one of descriptive methods to ensure the liveliness of picture. Such features of Korean painting require more dynamic, delicate and beautiful touch than that of oil or water-color painting.

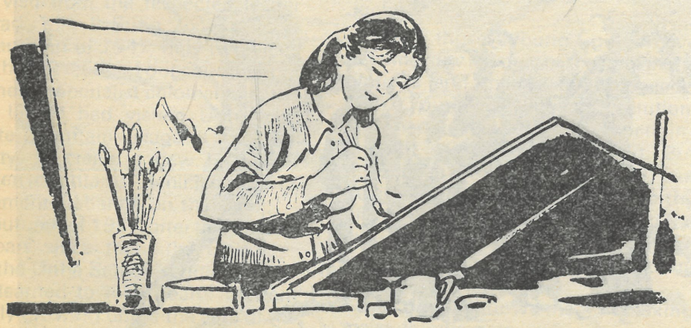
Its light and mild color proceeds from our people's noble color-sensation and liking: It has a flavor of freshness and cleanness, raises the value of the work and arouses a true and realistic feeling as a color picture does.

Its another feature lies in the fact that it is a national form of painting fed with our domestic raw and processed materials.

Its distinct and simple feature and excellence are substantially guaranteed by the clear and mild coloring materials, brush, paper and cloth.

Under the meticulous guidance and care of the great leader and the glorious Party centre, Korean painting has developed into the finest form of drawing full of very rich description and expression capable of successfully creating any work with diverse contents and styles.

Now, Korean painting occupies the leading position of our Juche-based fine arts and affords a solid foundation on which might be built our socialist national fine arts.



A scene of revolutionary opera The Song of Kumgang Mountain

DO YOU KNOW?

What Is Sea of Blood-type Revolutionary Opera?

With the creation of *Sea of Blood*-type revolutionary opera thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Juche-based literary and art thought and the wise leadership of the glorious Party, our opera has developed onto a new higher stage.

The *Sea of Blood*-type revolutionary opera takes its origin from a revolutionary opera *Sea of Blood* (Pibada) based on the immortal classic of the same title which was written in the days of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

It is a new type of revolutionary operatic art different from that of former days in all aspects of content and form.

Then, what kind of new and peculiar aspects has it?

The *Sea of Blood*-type revolutionary opera has settled a revolutionary and realistic theme in keeping with the requirements of the times and socialist and communist construction, and splendidly described Communists, the hero of our time.

And its appearance has helped to produce a new genre of modern revolutionary opera.

The *Sea of Blood*-type revolutionary opera has popularized musical pieces and songs so that the people can enjoy and understand them easily while turning its recitatives into stanzaed songs so as to make the opera popular and modern.

The stanzaed song has very good advantages of fully reflecting the inner world of characters in a revolutionary era and expressing all of lyric, epical and dramatic things.

The *Sea of Blood*-type revolutionary opera has also introduced *Pangchang* in a wholesale way.

Pangchang is a form of chorus sung by singers in the coulisses.

Its introduction has enabled the *Sea of Blood*-type revolutionary opera to give a rich description of human life from different angles by enhancing the function and role of song without measure.

The *Sea of Blood*-type revolutionary opera regards dance as one of its important means of depicting.

Moreover, the application of three-dimensionality in stage decor helps to depict characters' destiny and life in a truthful and diverse way.

As seen above, the *Sea of Blood*-type revolutionary opera is a modern operatic art of new form which has innovatively realized and completed operatic art's popularization.

Under the meticulous guidance of our Party, such operas were produced in our country. Among them are revolutionary operas *Sea of Blood* and *The Flower Girl* based on the immortal classics of the same title which were created in the period of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and revolutionary operas *Tell the Story, Forest!*, *A True Daughter of the Party* and *The Song of Kumgang Mountain*.

Korean Women Living in Era of Independence

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Our Party has not only brought about the social emancipation of the women but it has also made untiring efforts to provide better conditions for them so that they can participate widely in public life. Due to the profound interest of our Party, our women, as proud masters of the country along with the men, are now making an active contribution to the revolutionary struggle and constructive work."

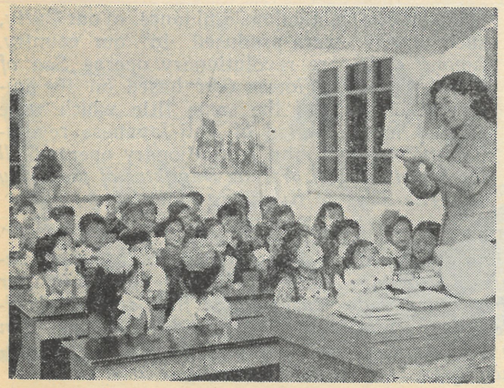
Under the wise guidance of the great leader and the warm solicitude of the glorious Party centre, our women enjoy an independent and creative life to their hearts' content and live happily.

Status of Women

In our country women participate freely in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life as the master of the revolution and construction enjoying equal rights with men.

Women hold equal rights with men to elect and to be elected deputies to the people's power organs of all levels and take direct part in the discussion of state affairs. Now women form 20.8 per cent of the deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and a far larger percentage in the number of the deputies to the people's assemblies at provinces, cities and counties.

Arithmetic lessons at kindergarten



Women can choose occupations according to their ability and aptitude and receive equal remuneration with men for equal work, and thus work for themselves and the society.

Women account for 48 per cent of labour force in the national economy of our country. They constitute considerable percentage of working population especially in the educational, cultural and public health and trade fields as well as in the light industrial branches.

There are over 160,000 women engineers, assistant engineers and specialists in our country and numerous women have been decorated with order and medal by the state including the title of Labour Hero.

A large number of women have earned the respect of our people as scientists, writers, artists and sportswomen for their brilliant achievements.

All of it shows that now our women, who had been subjected to suppression and contempt for a long time, have grown up to be the reliable pillar of socialist and communist construction and their position and role are increasing much in all spheres.

Benefit for Women

WORKING CONDITIONS ARE ENSURED

Thanks to the profound care of the great leader and the glorious Party centre all our women receive various social benefits that enable them to give full scope to their wisdom and talent.

In all places of their work irrespective of industrial establishments and co-operative farms, one can find well-furnished modern nurseries and kindergartens. Their number now stands at 60,000 all over the country, and 3,500,000 children are happily growing up there at state and public expense.

In April 1976 the great leader promulgated "The Law on the Nursing and Upbringing of Children of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and legislatively affirmed the women's benefits in childcare.

Article 66 of "The Socialist Labour Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" reads:

"In addition to the regular and additional holidays, the working women have a maternity leave, 35 days before and 42 days after the childbirth, irrespective of the length of their service."

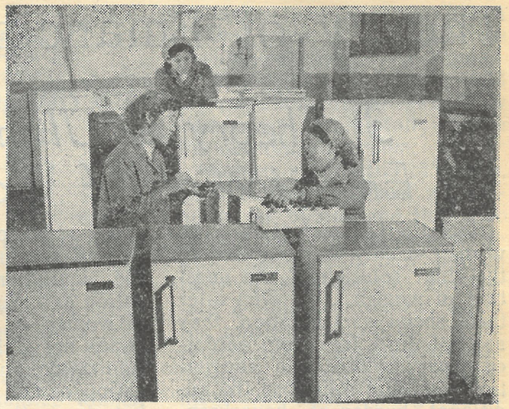
During 77 days of maternity leave our women receive subsidy equivalent to 100 per cent of their living allowance.

Women with three or more children are allowed to work 6 hours a day and get 8 hour workday pay for their adequate leisure time and their children's education (according to the Cabinet Decision adopted on 27 September 1966).

Nursing mothers are guaranteed the time enough to give suck to their infants in working hours.

Abovementioned benefits are conferred on the women of the co-op farms, too.

Workwomen of the Tokchon Foodstuff Factory increase production of staple and non-staple food of many kinds



Refrigerator-assembling is stepped up

WOMEN ARE BEING FREED FROM BURDEN OF HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN CHORES

The 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in November 1970 raised it as one of the three major tasks of the technical revolution to free women from heavy burdens of kitchen and household chores. For the accomplishment of this task, the state has pushed ahead so far with the mass-production of various modern kitchen utensils, the large-scale expansion of service establishment network and the construction of the food-processing factories in a planned way.

Thus, each home is furnished with washing machine, electric cooking pot, portable gas cooking stove, refrigerator and other modern kitchenwares. And women's domestic cares are lightened by the mess hall and subsidiary food shop within factory compound and by the rice-cooking house, laundry and clothing repair shop in every residential district.

Every county has various kinds of well-equipped factories processing vegetables, fish and fruits as well as refrigeration plant, which supply the local population with fresh fruits, vegetables, fishes and varied processing foodstuffs all the year round.

So, Tanaka Sumiko, a public figure of Japan, gave the following account of visit to our country:

"Women of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are the first to be freed from the heavy burden of kitchen and household chores in the world and enjoy the happiest life."

Theory of Emancipation of Women (3)

Wakabayashi Keiko (Japan)

3) Theory of Ultimate Emancipation of Women

Social emancipation of women is only the first step to the final solution of the question of women. For, even after their social emancipation, they are not quite free from outdated ideas, culture and conventionalism and still bear the additional burden of housekeeping.

For the ultimate emancipation of women, they should be provided with the same condition of public life with men, and, at the same time, their ideological and cultural levels elevated so as to bring them up to be reliable builders of a new society.

How then is the ultimate emancipation of women achieved?

It is completed, firstly, through their revolutionization and working-classization.

Revolutionization aims to completely emancipate women from all the fetters of outdated ideas and arm them with the progressive ideas of the working class, the communist ideology.

While carrying on this work without letup, women should be brought up to be the builders of socialism and communism equipped with a high level of culture and technique, and they should be remoulded on the pattern of the working class to eliminate all forms of class distinctions.

Moreover, a socialist mode of life should be established, the cultural and moral standards suited to socialist, communist society set up, and women freed from outdated ideas and backward convention and made true persons of communist type.

Only then can women fully display their independence and creative ability.

In view of the fact that women account for one half of the population, the revolutionization and working-classization of women is of great significance not only in the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole of society but also in the revolutionization of the families.

It is completed, secondly, by the creation for women of the same condition of public activity with men through their complete emancipation from the heavy burden of household chores and the upbringing of their children at state and public expense.

President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"We have to launch a widespread technical renovation movement in industry and agriculture and all other branches of the national economy so that we will narrow down to a considerable extent the distinction between heavy and light labour, between agricultural and industrial work and free women from the heavy burden of household chores. These are precisely the three major tasks of the technical revolution which we should aim to fulfil in the next few years."

This teaching suggests that the question of freeing women from the heavy burden of household drudgery was raised as one of the three major tasks of the technical revolution at the new stage of socialist construction.

The time-consuming kitchen work prevented women from participating in public life in the past and kept them in a state of ignorance socially and politically.

However, in the Republic the housework has become an expression of true sincerity and affection for one's family since women have been freed a great deal from the heavy burden of domestic affairs. As a result, the household work has become one exalting the special quality of women.

In all villages and factories where there are women and children, nurseries and kindergartens have been built as facilities for the upbringing and education of children and all the preschool children are brought up and educated at state and public expense. Thus women are provided with ample condition for leading public life free from care. Children receive collectivist education at the creches and kindergartens thoroughly furnished with wards and sanitary facilities, cultivating their creative abilities in all respects through songs, dance, musical instruments, physical culture, etc.

Moreover, a family is regarded as a cell of society and great importance is attached to the women's role in the revolutionization of home and family and to part played by them as the first educators of children.

As can be seen, all kinds of laws and public service establishments are provided to women and their burdens lessened so that they can play their role well as the master of society on the one hand, and on the other, the household work and the upbringing of children, too, are regarded as an important work to be undertaken by the state on its own responsibility and the honest feelings of women respected.

What attitude should we take today in view of such direction of women's emancipation?

Assuming that we should take part in the revolution in an all-round way, we must also cherish the feelings of the manager of a household who undertakes housework and the upbringing of children creditably.

4) Theory on the Formation and Development of Women's Organization

Women should be united in their organizations to emancipate themselves.

The liberation of women is the work of women themselves, and, accordingly, it can be attained only when they are organized.

The cause of women's liberation cannot be won if they simply strive for their own liberation. It can be won when they join the revolutionary struggle, bearing a part in it. Therefore, a women's organization should conduct its activity under the leadership of the revolutionary organization and organize and mobilize women in the revolutionary struggle in various ways.

The women's organization should embrace all the women. It should awaken them and organize and unite them. Only then can it successfully solve the question of women.

Women, as a matter of course, have a common base and requirement of life, and they also have a basis for united struggle. Therefore, if they put up their common demand and unfold a united movement under the unified leadership of the revolutionary organization, the women's emancipation movement will take a big stride forward.

FABLE

Fox and Quail

A fox was creeping up a hill
To steal the eggs of a quail in the grove,
When he found a snake watching her nestling place.
With a sly smile he nursed a secret desire
To get a rake-off in this golden chance.

When the snake was coveting the nest,
The fox cried bustling about,
"Why, you burglar!
Don't be greedy for the eggs of the feeble quail!"

The quail gave up looking for feed to return in haste.
She bowed her thanks repeatedly
To the fox who had driven away the snake,
And placed her nest under his care.

The quail came back to find her eggs stolen.
The fox came up stealthily and said to the crying quail,
"What a surprise!
I had no idea the wicked snake appeared here again
While I went to the well.
I'll make away with it."

With a mind to take revenge on the snake,
The quail flew to the bank of a stream,
Where she picked up egg-like pebbles,
And pasted them with a poisonous herb and put in her nest.

On her return home from journey,
The quail was pop-eyed with the fox
Who was writhing in the poignant pain of belly.
"Uncle Fox! What's matter with you?"
So saying, the quail stepped forward timidly.
"I'll never die before I devour you,"
So groaning, the fox pounced upon her with all strength.

In a fright,
The quail flew away with a start.
But she had her tail taken off entirely.

Glaring at the lying fox with her tail in his mouth
The quail reproached herself,
"I have no excuse for the loss of my tail,
Because I was blind to the cunning enemy....
The fox can never fool me any longer."

First Step towards Women's Emancipation

Under the guidance and help of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, his mother Kang Ban Sok, an outstanding leader of the Korean communist women's movement, formed the Anti-Japanese Women's Association (AJWA) on 26 December 1926. The AJWA waged a powerful activity to give revolutionary awakening to the broad sections of women.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"If the women are to raise their level of ideological consciousness, they must first learn to read and write and get rid of illiteracy."

Owing to the fetters of centuries-old feudalistic relations and to the national obscuration policy pursued by the Japanese imperialist aggressors, our women, before national liberation, were prevented from learning our letters; most of them were illiterates.

Accordingly women could neither acquire a knowledge of social phenomena nor comprehend a revolutionary theory in particular.

Under such conditions the AJWA set it as its important work to teach them how to read and write so that they could shed their illiteracy.

Immediately after the formation of the AJWA, Mother Kang Ban Sok held a meeting to discuss about the establishment of an evening school for eliminating women's illiteracy.

At the meeting she said:

"We women should all learn to read and write. So long as we are unlettered, we can neither set out on the struggle to liberate the country nor attain our rights.

"Only when we learn and open our eyes, can we know the affairs of the world and wage a fight in the right way."

Her energetic activity resulted in the opening of the first evening school. A well-appointed classroom was attended by a number of the AJWA members and other women on that day.

Saying the inauguration of the evening school marked the first step in the AJWA activity, she stressed that they must learn each Korean alphabet by heart with the resolve to win back their lost country.

The evening school under the guidance of Mother Kang Ban Sok gave them education for the enhancement of their general knowledge such as the three R's, the Korean history and geography as well as for the improvement of their knowledge of political affairs.

Such sorts of schools were run actively in various places, where their resonant reading voice resounded far and wide.

But, this work did not go smoothly from the beginning.

Those women who were not awakened and seized with an outmoded ideological point of view would not attend the evening school saying that of what use was it for women to learn.

Some women did not dare to come out for learning because of the interference on the part of their conservative parents.

Upholding the great leader's instructions that learning was the first step towards women's social emancipation and that all women, therefore, should attend evening school, the AJWA members conducted an energetic publicity work among women.

They gave lectures before women, made house-to-house visits for explanation, and sometime carried on an art propaganda to enable women to realize the importance of learning through vivid data.

The vigorous activities of the AJWA members brought about a large attendance of women at the evening school.

After women came to know how to read and write the Korean alphabet, the AJWA organized the study to raise their revolutionary and class consciousness.

Lectures and forums were conducted frequently at the evening school on the subjects such as "What is sex equality?" and "What should be done for the women's emancipation?"

Through this course women got rid of illiteracy and outdated ideology and conventionality while being gradually brought to revolutionary awakening.

It marked an initial step of the AJWA for women's emancipation.

Land of Blissful Women

I visited the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea a few years ago.

I was attracted by everything in the Republic, but what impressed me in particular was a happy, animated life of women there.

I had often heard about their blissful living.

But, the real state of affairs I saw with my own eyes there was beyond rumour and imagination in Japan.

Really wonderful and enviable was the women's livelihood in the Republic.

They were striving not merely for the happiness of their own and their families but also for the country and the people in the homeland of Juche, the society of centring people, which was built by great President Kim Il Sung.

Their bright joyful faces signified their pride of a true life.

All of them were performing their task with animation from an earnest desire to practice steadfast loyalty to the fatherly leader who has brought the felicity of today on them.

As a matter of fact, their blessed life is not of recent origin.

From the time of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, great President Kim Il Sung set women's emancipation as an important problem in the revolutionary work, and has taken every gracious measure for that purpose.

Putting trust in women as a reliable big force of powerfully turning forward one of the two wheels of revolution, the esteemed President set them up in society as its master while bestowing all his loving care on them.

On 30 July 1946 immediately after national liberation, the great President, despite the stress of much work, promulgated the Law on Sex Equality to free women completely from social fetters.

The question of women's emancipation had arisen seriously not only in Korea but also in other countries.

In the history of mankind during scores of centuries, the idea of predominance of man over woman has been accepted as a matter of course.

Women themselves have regarded it as "an inborn lot" and "fatality".

Being grieved before anyone else over the status of women who had been subjected to contempt and maltreatment without a bit of independence as human being, great President Kim Il Sung made a solemn declaration of sex equality in the liberated homeland according to a conception he had formed and matured in the period of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The great President not only enacted legislation designed to enable women to enjoy equal right and freedom with men but also gave them the benefit of technical revolution to free them from heavy burden of household chores.

Women's practical entry in the sphere of public life increases the burden of the state so much as to the protection of women, the formulation of shorter working hours, the establishment of creche, kindergarten, and various sorts of public service facilities including rice-cooking factory and laundry....

Actually the State takes up no light burden that can not stand comparison with earnings of working women with a family.

The Republic, however, urges women to advance into society creditably.

That is thanks to the boundless affection and much favour of great President Kim Il Sung who has placed women on a par with men as the master of revolution and led them kindly.

Moreover, the respected President endeavours to confer better and more benefits on them.

On the high rostrum of the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great President ardently called for a vigorous struggle to carry

through the three major tasks of technical revolution with a view to freeing women even from the housekeeping burden.

Encouraged by such warm affection of great President Kim Il Sung, the women of the Republic energetically push ahead with one of the two wheels of revolution suffering no inconvenience to their work place and household and to their children's education and life.

Before national liberation, they had been in a wretched, pitiable plight that could not be recalled without tearful indignation.

But today, women do their conspicuous share in the revolution taking heartfelt pride in their genuine life while working at various organs of state power and every field of the national economy as the fullfledged master of society.

Really, it was unimaginable thing in any other countries.

At the sight of their cheerful happy life in the Republic, I could not resist my impulse to be born again in this country and work by the sweat of my brow together with them.

Among women I could find political cadres, managers, co-op farm chairmen, Labour Heroes and innovators, who, I was told, would discuss the political affairs of the country on the high rostrum of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Everywhere I went, I witnessed their tenacious and honest way of working.

At a glass factory, I saw a woman of the mothers' work-team bending every sincere effort to produce more pretty flower-vases.

I was touched by their noble mind that originated from their pure and warm heart of unbounded loyal gratitude for respected President Kim Il Sung who brought the happiness to them.

During my visit to the Pyongyang September 15 Week Nursery equipped with every upbringing facilities, I saw joyous children romping about to their hearts' content envying nothing in the world.

Grasping their lovely hands, I made a bow with them to the portrait of great President Kim Il Sung, and said to them: "You must look up to the portrait of father Marshal and make a courteous bow at all time."

Then tears swelled up in my eyes ceaselessly, so I could no longer watch their cheerful playing.

It may be safely said that the Republic is a land of blissful women and children.

There appeared in Pyongyang, I learn, another monumental building, that is, a grand maternity hospital.

It is said that this fine maternity hospital with up-to-date medical facilities was also set up thanks to the favour of the great leader for women.

All this fills me with admiring envy.

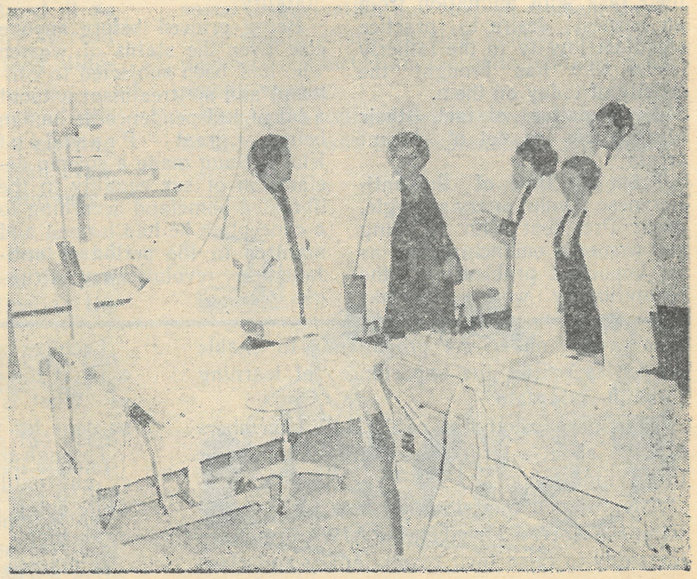
In addition to paid maternity leave and free medical treatment, the women of the Republic are now in a position to have painless delivery to their lovely babies by the benefit of the finest maternity hospital. The Republic is really an ideal land where women enjoy their happiness to the full.

It is not too much to say that the Republic is a land of completely realizing women's independence.

The high welfare of women in the Republic provides a powerful encouraging stimulus to the womankind of Japan and the world.

I express my wholehearted gratitude to great President Kim Il Sung who has illumined the road to the realization of independence for the women of Korea and the rest of the world.

Saito Setsuko, a Japanese public figure



The delegation of the Party Workers of the Popular Action Party of Peru inspects the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital

Those Who Rashly Stand against Communism Are Not Genuine Christians

—An account of visit to homeland by Kim Sun Hwan, General Secretary of the Council of Christians Overseas for National Unification in West Germany—

It is hard for me to express everything I want to speak in short writing. However, I wish to leave you comrades some words.

I have a wholeheartedly high regard for the respected leader President Kim Il Sung who values and loves people above everything else and his lofty will.

You comrades have constructed a really wonderful society upholding his noble intention.

I do not want to deal with the bitter past repeatedly, but how much we had lamented over our stateless status under harsh Japanese colonial rule. And what a great number of comrades had shed their blood for national liberation!

It is no wonder, I think, that you comrades have established such a fine society, the society for people under the wise guidance of the great leader who had conducted the revolutionary struggle for national independence and human emancipation. You comrades regarded it important for the Korean nation who had groaned under foreign oppression, to treat of political and social affairs of the country independently and to solve the problems of clothing, food and housing for all the people equally.

On the basis of such idea, you comrades were able to band together and dedicate your all devotion to the building of socialist society, I firmly believe.

Especially in many aspects, I could witness and keenly feel the utmost affection of the respected leader who takes the greatest loving care of the weak, once forsaken and maltreated at the bottom of social scale—workers, peasants, children, women and old folks.

My native place Hyopkok Sub-County, Tongchon County, Kangwon Province, was a mountain district inhabited mostly by poor peasants and workers. They used to live on potatoes; rice was beyond their reach. Therefore, the poor people were in an awfully miserable plight.

This time, I visited there, and to my surprise, I found tile-roofed dwelling houses in rows—the postwar construction—in the place of my old home. Paddy and non-paddy fields spread out vastly in front of the village.

An old folk there said that the village had been reduced to ashes without exception during the war, and gave a proud and hopeful account of the reconstructed village and the livelihood of its people. He went on saying:

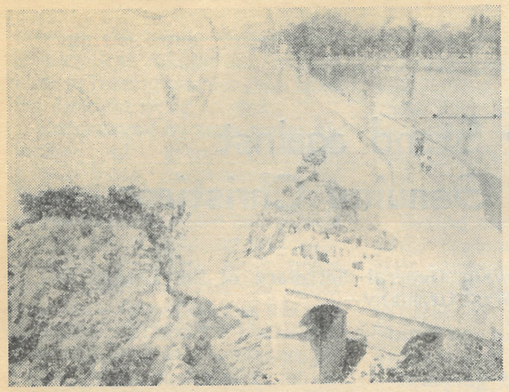
"There has never been an era when old folks like me could live with no worry. Furnished with food and shelter, not to mention free medical treatment, I have no other wish indeed. ...Of course, all the people had a hard time for reconstruction, but it was a hardship which they endured willingly for the sake of the leader and the country."

I carefully observed children and young people who should shoulder the nation's future.

"Children are the king of the country"—the current word in the north is not a common expression that one can hear in any other society, I assert. It is no exaggeration to say that youngsters in other society that I experienced so far are growing in the lowest social stratum at all times.

During my visits to a nursery and a students and children's palace in Pyongyang, however, I shared with children their happiness. I want to say that in any other countries I will be unable to witness such a system of the north under which anyone can develop his individuality according to his taste and talent and learn technical knowledge serviceable to the society.

Though young, they will remember the affection they receive and acknowledge it with gra-



An esplanade of the Wau Island

Wau Island—Scenic Spot on the West Sea Coast

There is a scenic island called Wau in Nampo, a modern port city on the West Sea coast.

Until national liberation (Aug. 1945), it was a secluded place overgrown with weeds alone where even the birds would not alight on.

But today, basking in the warm care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Wau Island has turned into a place of scenic interest and seaside resort for the working people.

Though busy with the state affairs, the fatherly leader visited Wau Island on several occasions and gave detailed instructions as to building pavilion, flower garden, bathing place and sports and cultural facilities there. Moreover, he graciously sent valuable building materials.

Under the infallible guidance and utmost care of the respected leader, a broad paved-road was newly laid out extending from the sports village at the terminal of the Yurison Street to Wau Island across the sea and a towering international hotel made its appearance on the hillock to the left of the road boasting its modern architectural beauty.

Besides, an elegant pavilion with its curved roof was built on the Wau Hill, the highest point in this island.

This pavilion in pure national style affords a magnificent yet picturesque view of the modern port city of Nampo on the east looking like a garden city, as well as an extensive prospect of the sea and distant peaks rising above white clouds.

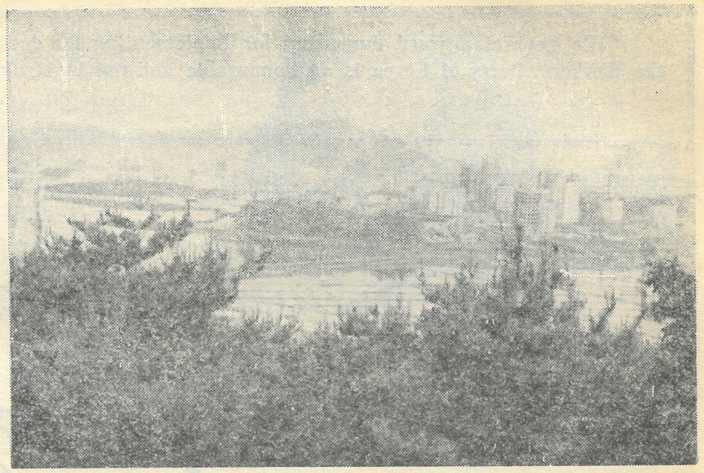
Below the pavilion a silvery sandy beach stretches along the coast towards a swimming place washed by the clear waters. When the tide is in, Wau Island floats on the sea, but at low water it changes into a peninsula showing its peculiar landscape.

A long-stretched breakwater guards the bathing beach from the surges. The bathing place is so vast that several thousand people can enjoy swimming freely all together, and the waters are clean rarely to be seen anywhere else along the West Sea coast.

There are various fine restaurants, public service establishments, flower garden, and sports and recreation facilities standing in an orderly way at the foot of green hills, which give pleasure to holiday-makers.

An esplanade runs round the island. One can take a pleasant walk along it enjoying the cool sea breeze and attractive natural scenery.

Scenic Wau Island is visited not only by our working people across the country but also by many foreign excursionists. They spend their delightful time of recreation there to their hearts' content at any season of the year.



A panorama of the Wau Island—a cultural recreation centre for working people

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titude as human beings. That is why the song sung by the children in the north is a song of joy and thanks and a song of hopeful future. I don't doubt that they will follow their parents' revolutionary fighting spirit and take it over.

I've found that the substance of such a life is hard to be explained by theory alone but must be understood through real experience.

You comrades hold the great leader in high esteem. Reflecting such a feeling, children are deeply attached to great President Kim Il Sung and regard him with the utmost respect calling him the "father Marshal".

Education like this is conducted with all sincerity in the unartificial course of life.

Sex equality is recognized by law in almost all countries. But in those societies where the strong actually dominate the weak, women always live a life of humiliation groaning under oppression. Therefore, the women's question brings forward a big task to emancipate them from double and triple maltreatment and subjugation in the social and domestic affairs.

On the basis of the Juche idea, the respected leader pointed out the crux of the women's question and clarified the detailed ways for its solution. I welcome it wholeheartedly.

In the north I have witnessed a revolutionary society that abolished the *kisaeng*-girl and concubinage system. Every facility and measure is arranged so that women, as the revolutionary comrades, may serve the society while creating their life by themselves.

Illiteracy was wiped out among women, and they are given equal educational opportunity with men and freed from the housekeeping burden, which enables them to give full play to their talent. To that end, nurseries and kindergartens are set up finely, and the question of food life settled; every condition and establishment can be found for the women's convenience and progress.

I came to know well that the infallible guidance of the respected leader has brought about the joy and happiness of the children, women and popular masses of the north as well as an ideal society where everyone is well-off equally.

Moreover, I have gained a clear understanding of why the people of the north hold great President Kim Il Sung and dear Mr. Kim Jong Il in so high esteem and how they are united together as firm as steel.

After seeing the bright future of the country in the north we are about to go back with a light step.

I am a Christian. But frankly speaking, through my short visit to the north of the country, I have much sympathized with the Juche idea, the basic ideology of the Republic. In addition, I have formed a new definite opinion as to something unknown to me so far.

Some Christians rashly stand against socialism and communism. But I don't think they are genuine Christians.

Socialism and communism are not antagonistic to such world as aspired after by Christians.

Christianity asserts that human beings are precious equally and they should love each other. From the Christian point of view, the Earthly Paradise means a world where such an ideal is translated into reality.

Well, you comrades in the Republic have already built such an earthly paradise longed for by the Christians.

In order to spread this earthly paradise all over the country, we must accomplish national reunification as soon as possible.

Reunification of the divided country is the ardent aspiration and principal task of the whole nation.

Giving my hearty approval to the proposal of the respected leader on establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, I, member of the Council of Christians Overseas for National Unification in West Germany, earnestly hope that the whole nation at home and abroad will stand together irrespective of the difference in ideologies, ideals and religious beliefs to carry out the proposal and attain the earliest possible reunification.

June 28, 1981

Kim Sun Hwan

"The general onward movement for implementing the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is an honourable and worthy struggle."

KIM IL SUNG

ACCOUNT OF VISIT

A Spinner Marching in the Van of Progress

"Kim Son Ok in the spinning workshop, a flower of loyalty blossoming on the road of carrying out the decisions of the Party Congress—she overfulfiled her monthly quota at 250 % upholding the great leader's important teachings at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea!"

This prompt report in large letters on a flash board attracted my eyes when I entered the front gate of the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill.

Girl spinners and banding workers passing by with merry laughings as well as female mill hands coming into the compound after committing their babies to the care of nursery made a halt for a while in front of the prompt report. They were delighted at it as their own affair, and said each other:

"That figure is an easy thing for her. It will further increase."

"That's true. Son Ok has never failed in carrying out her determination."

Their words stimulated my interest in her. I went straight to the spinning workshop.

When I stepped into there, I found shift workers setting about their task. The workshop manager greeted me and made a boast of Son Ok instantly.

"Son Ok is 22 years old. A higher technical school graduate, she finished her one-year course at an apprentice training school attached to the mill and became a spinner 5 years ago. And yet she is graded 4 now (the highest skill grade). She is passionate and uncommon in her workmanship."

Then he told me about the following story:

On October 10 in the year before last, she listened on television to the great leader President Kim Il Sung's historic report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

On the next day she came to her worksite early in the morning and said to the workshop manager like this:

"Manager, I have given much thought to the 1,500 million metre target of fabric production set forth by the fatherly leader. If the goal is attained, 80 metres of fabrics will be allotted to every person a year. How wonderful it is!

"Thinking of the lofty intention of the fatherly leader who is desirous to provide our people with more clothing and better livelihood, I feel my heart swell. I will give joy to the fatherly leader without fail by overfulfilling my quota two or three times in the struggle to hit the target of fabric production."

That day she suggested that she should operate one more spinning machine.

The workshop manager was surprised at her resolve because she had been running the machines twice as many as others. Another machine would mean thrice the number of state norm.

Even after the lapse of ten days, she kept her resolve without vacillation.

The workshop and the Party organization gave active support and encouragement to her suggestion.

Son Ok entered upon a persistent study for the reasonable way of handling several machines. She made redoubled efforts to take the initiative in adopting new technical devices invented by the technical innovation shock brigade there.

Moreover, she displayed a high degree of enthusiasm forgetting her sleep and rest sometimes to find out a unique method of making the circuit of machines.

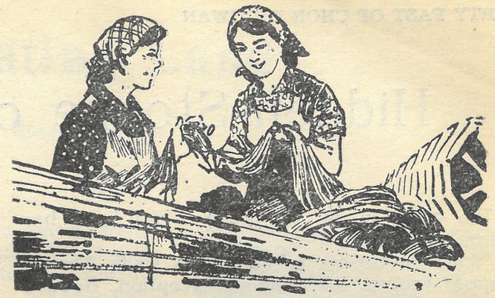
Such extraordinary passion and efforts enabled her to skilfully operate many spinning machines, which increased the results of her production to 200 or 300 per cent.

Thus, Son Ok fulfilled her assignment for the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) at 101 per cent as of July 30 last year.

Giving account of such an episode the workshop manager guided me to Son Ok's work place.

Scores of spinning machines in orderly line were in operation in the spacious sunny workshop. I saw fragrant fresh flowers sticked on some machines. These were under Son Ok's charge.

She was nimbly making the rounds of machines that were working smoothly. She was brisk



in motion with twinkling clever eyes, not gazing away.

I was watching her skillful way of working for a good while, when the workshop manager added Son Ok was an exemplary worker of the workshop not only in doing her job but also in helping others.

According to him, Son Ok trained up two skilled workers and gave sincere help to a green hand and thus enabled her to overfulfil her yearly plan just like herself in the course of "100-day battle" waged prior to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Finishing my interview with them, I asked Son Ok a question: She spent much efforts and time on raising the technical level of unskilled girls to that of hers. But, if she had strained such efforts towards her own production, she would have obtained better success.

Son Ok replied with a slight smile:

"Our honest endeavor to introduce innovations and overfulfil our assigned task of production at 200 or 300 per cent is never for publicity's sake. If everyone of our workteam and our workshop becomes an innovator and produces much more fabrics, the country will increase its wealth, our people be better off and he or she enjoy a happier life that much. So, it is natural for us to advance helping and leading each other."

* * *

As such spinners and banding workers attend to their work with credit in our textile industry and march in the van of progress, the goal of 1,500 million metre fabric production, one of the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction, will be attained successfully in the near future.

Kim Dong Chun

Hidden-Stooge of US Imperialism

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"...the successive rulers of the south Korean puppet regime are, without exception, stooges fostered by the US and Japanese imperialists and traitors to the nation who sold out the country and the nation to their masters."

Traitor Chon Du Hwan is hell-bent on quislingism through his intensified military fascist rule in south Korea. Then, what is his past career?

His First Dream Shattered

It happened at night on April 8, 1980.

Chon Du Hwan met Matsubara Tadashi, Professor at Waseda University in Japan, at a *kisaeng* house in Seoul. After drinking to his fill he danced with a *kisaeng* and sang a Japanese war song "Tohiko (march of punitive expedition)".

This fact was reported by a Japanese magazine, which infuriated Chon Du Hwan, for his shameful conduct was brought to light.

The war song "Tohiko" had been sung by the Japanese Kwangtung Armymen before August 15, 1945 during their "suppression" of the patriots fighting for the country's independence.

It is by no means accidental that he chanted this song.

Chon Du Hwan's father acted as the village headman of Naechon-ri, Ryulgok Sub-county, Hapchon County, South Kyongsang Province; his main work was to help the Japanese loot the villagefolks.

As he was hated and cursed as a wicked headman by the peasants, he had no alternative but to leave Naechon-ri and moved to Manchuria taking along with his family towards the end of 1939.

Chon Du Hwan who had spent his boyhood there, recalled those days in these words:

"In my early days, I often saw the Japanese officers with a sabre and high boots on commanding their units and riding their horses. Captivated with their figures, I used to dangle after them without taking meals and gazed upon their training with rapture." (1980 October issue of *Shokung*.)

As confessed by himself, Chon Du Hwan followed the Japanese aggression army in his boyhood with a great longing for it. He was eager to become a "Boys Flying Corps" of Japanese imperialism. Already in those days, he threw away even a bit of national conscience and resolved to be loyal to Japanese imperialism following in the wake of his father's traitorous acts.

But the defeat of Japanese imperialism made his first dream burst like a bubble.

Hidden-Stooge with "Special Mission"

On August 15, 1945 our country became independent from Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

Now his dream to serve the Japanese imperialist aggressors as his master all through life was shattered. This time he crawled into the bosom of the US imperialist aggressors occupying south Korea.

After receiving four-year regular education at the Military Academy of the south Korean puppet army, Chon Du Hwan went over to the United States twice in 1959 and 1960 for his military training.

At first he studied psychological warfare at a US special warfare school in North Carolina, and second time he received guerilla and air-borne parachute trainings at a Ranger training centre in Georgia.

The United States did not give him a simple training but fostered him as its hidden-minion.

During the period, he became familiar with US army advisers and intelligence workers. And his traitorous nature was acknowledged and picked up as a hidden-stooge with a "special mission."

Out of gratitude for Americans' "trust" and "favour", Chon Du Hwan blabbed, "It is all our duty to serve the United States", and "I'll never forget America's benefit even after my death."

Further he prattled: "Anyhow I can't connive at anyone who speaks ill of America. During my service in the army I received education at a military school in Georgia in the United States. This is how I was entrusted with a special mission in the army." (1980 June 29 number of the *News World*.)

As is admitted by himself, Chon Du Hwan was given the "special mission" during his systematic education and training. Since then he pledged his "unchangeable loyalty" to the United States as its hidden-stooge.

In a Suffocating Land

(Status of South Korean Women)

Touching on the status of south Korean women, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Far from granting women equal rights with men, concubinage, licensed and unlicensed prostitution and the *kisaeng* girl system are growing more prevalent, and numerous women suffer unbearable humiliation as playthings for the rich and powerful."

In south Korea where traitor Chon Du Hwan and his company lord it over all the working people, women in particular, have no right.

On the sole ground of womanhood, they have fundamental human rights infringed ruthlessly, not to speak of political liberty and right; they suffer double and treble oppression and contempt.

A south Korean woman sighs over her baby crying with hunger

Life of Dire Destitution

According to the data published by the south Korean puppet authorities, there were 6.6 million extremely destitute persons in 1.44 million households in 1980.

More than 1,054,000 families lived in rented rooms in south Korean urban communities as of the end of 1980, and 622,730 households in Seoul alone.

This notwithstanding, in 1980 the puppet authorities levied upon the people a colossal sum of tax amounting to 65,880 hundred million *won* equivalent to over 175,000 *won* per capita. This figure is 13.4 times higher than that of 1971.

Not content with this, in 1981 they imposed taxes 16.6 times that of 1971 upon the inhabitants.

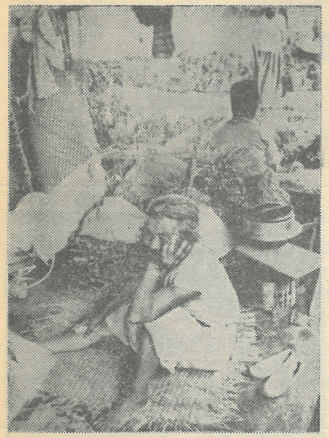
This has caused great misfortunes and hardships to the south Korean people. Still worse to housewives.

They are always beset with troubles; how to eke out a slender livelihood and how to offer even a bowl of gruel to their husbands groaning under toilsome work with empty stomach or wandering about in quest of a job and to their tabescent children.

Women find it hard to get a job in south Korea where millions of the unemployed are walking about the streets. Even the college graduate women have difficulty in getting employment.

It is said that last year 1,000 odd applicants thronged to the "Japan Airline Branch-Office" for its want ad for two college graduate women. This means

"Where to go begging today?" A granny staggers out of her board-framed house.



Cursing upon the society of south Korea, women spend their bitter life in lament

their rate of employment is 500 against 1.

Such being the situation, the college girls' rate of getting a side job in merry-making places shows a continuous increase.

A south Korean radio said: "Of late the college girls' entering the service of gay quarters is on the sharp increase under such a scarcity of employment. Surprising enough, the girl students occupy one-third of the entire employees at an amusement centre."

As seen above, it is as hard for women as plucking a star from the sky to get a job in south Korea.

When they get married or put on years they are bound to get discharged.

Though doing the same exhausting labour, female workers receive starvation wage less than half of that of male workers.

Here is a note written by Nurse Kim Yang Hye at a hospital in Namwon County, North Cholla Province:

"When the evening of a pay day comes round, I feel like bursting into a flood of tears. I take upon myself the whole work including sick nursing, and yet my salary is only 45,000 *won*. But after deduction of heavy boarding charges and payment of phials and clinical thermometers broken by patients, my take-home pay comes to 15,000-20,000 *won* in the end."

Considering that a radish is sold at 400 *won* in south Korea, women's wages are too low to reproduce their own labour-power.

No wonder, south Korean publications too wrote reproachfully: "It is miraculous enough for south Korean women to live on. They eke out bare existence. This is their status today."

Human Rights Infringed

In south Korea today, women have no political freedom and rights. What is worse, even their fundamental dignity and right are flagrantly violated.

Human-butcher Chon Du Hwan military fascists extensively advertised that the very "*kisaeng* tourism" is a "profitable business for the acquisition of foreign currencies without natural resources, equipment and raw materials" and an "export industry without chimneys". Thus everywhere in south Korea they have built "nude girls' village", "*kisaeng* village", "*kisaeng* hotels for tourists" and "gay quarters", where they offer south Korean women to lewd foreigners for money-making.

From the watered-down data released by the puppet authorities, 3,980,000 south Korean women fell victims to the "*kisaeng* tourism" during the period from 1962 to 1976. And the quislings scraped together a sum of 1,000 million dollars at the cost of female chastity within the two years from 1978 to 1979. Unsatisfied with this, they mapped out a "five-year plan for the promotion of tourism" and openly declared that they would earn foreign money amounting tc 1,000 million dollars in 1981 by prostituting women.

Particularly the US imperialist occupation of south Korea has spelled much racial contempt and humiliation upon south Korean women.

The US imperialist aggressor troops—the barbarians of the 20th century—have built "red-light district" around their bases and reduced many a woman to "comfort girls" to satisfy their carnal desire.

From olden times our women have had a strong sense of honour. Now in south Korea their chastity is ruthlessly violated by lascivious foreigners. And numerous women are used as the tcol for traitors' money-making.

So, a south Korean journal lamented, "It is impossible to know how much the *kisaeng* parties earn foreign money. But now this country is known to the world as a den of prostitutes."

The south Korean puppet clique's infringement on female dignity and right, finds its another expression in their "manpower export".

Trumpeting loudly that the "emigration" and "manpower export" are a "fine source for the obtaining of foreign money", the Chon Du Hwan military fascists are selling out more men and women to alien lands than those who had been sold away by traitor Pak Jung Hi.

Due to their scheme of the "export of medical workers", over 10,000 south Korean women have so far been traded away to 35 countries including the United States.

Women must be placed under public protection. But in south Korea they have no idea of public protection and state benefit.

The south Korean puppet clique give no maternity and infant protection, with the result that puerperal and infant mortality has established a world record.

According to the diminished figures announced by the puppet ministry of health and social affairs, maternity mortality is 40 times and infant mortality 2-4 times higher than that of other capitalist countries respectively as of the end of 1979.

While they mercilessly trample down women's dignity and right, the quislings are bestially suppressing their just struggle for justice and democracy.

The brutal and wicked nature of the Chon Du Hwan fascist junto was fully disclosed by the universally known genocide in Kwangju in May 1980.

By the order of Chon Du Hwan, the fascist cutthroats fell on the college girls who had turned out to the square for democracy, and stripped them naked and pulled out all their hair. Then they mangled them to death in a coldblooded way. The slaughterers locked up young girls in a warehouse to rape them by turns and hung them on telegraph poles of the Kwangju park. The blood-suckers hung girls of twenties stark naked on the poles of a fountain basin and brutally killed them by cutting off their breasts. And the beasts stabbed girl students by swords and pressed them to death between panels with nails on the ground of their supplying stones and broken tiles for the boy students fighting for justice.

The bloodthirsty fascist hangmen committed such barbarity as stripped a pregnant woman, ripped off her abdomen and picked out the unborn child to cut it to pieces.

At the bloodbath of the fellow countrymen by the Chon Du Hwan homicidal gang, even the foreign news said with indignation: "Martial law troops bayonet the people at random. They are too cruel and cold-blooded."

This is a reality seen today in the south Korean society where the puppet clique of Chon Du Hwan, the most heinous fascist hangman and the traitor to the nation, are lording it over.

This is how south Korea is called a "suffocating land" by the south Koreans and many other people of the world.

Everyone suffers from the famine in food and water; streets swarm with jobless people

South Korean women wander in quest of means of living

Pohyon Temple in Mt. Myohyang

There are a number of ancient buildings showing our ancestors' talent in scenic Mt. Myohyang. Pohyon Temple is the largest among them.

Erected in 1042, the temple is famous for its architecture and scale.

Pohyon Temple consists of many structures: Taeung Hall, Manse Pavilion, Chonwang Gate, Haetal Gate, Chogye Gate, Kwanum Hall, Mansu Pavilion, 9-storied Pagoda, 13-storied Pagoda and Ryongsan Hall. Of all these buildings, Taeung Hall shows the finest architectural and sculptural art.

The Taeung Hall is a grand yet gorgeous one-story building, 5 *kan* (20.55 m) in length and 3 *kan* (10.96 m) in breadth.

The hall's patterned lattice doors and interior decoration represent the refined sculptural skill.

16 frontal doors arranged symmetrically display varied ornamental effects. Two doors in the middle of the facade, in particular, are fretted with geometric patterns of the rose of Sharon, and other two doors at both sides are engraved with intricate patterns of lotus stems and dragons ready to fly out of lotus leaves. All of those delicate and splendid patterns highlight the central part of the Taeung Hall.

Tight fabrication of structural element of various sizes proves its firmness and each sculpture makes a display of elegant workmanship.

The florid painting makes the magnificent Taeung Hall more attractive. In every part of the hall one can find colorful pictures of various flowers, birds, Buddhist images and the like, which enhances the beauty of the hall.

The Taeung Hall and all other structures of the Pohyon Temple exhibit the excellence of our ancient architecture.

The Pohyon Temple is also replete with fine stone works. A 9-storied Pagoda in a front yard of the Manse Pavilion is a masterpiece of formative art of our country in the 11th century.

Beautiful in form, this pagoda is valued as a rare cultural relic in our country since it bears an inscription about the date of its erection.

A well-arranged Buddhist library is also found in the Pohyon Temple. It boasts a "complete collection of Buddhist Scriptures" printed from 80,000 wooden blocks and various other Buddhist literature as well as many precious relics and materials showing our nation's history and culture.

The Pohyon Temple is associated with a story of our people's patriotic struggle.

In 1592 during the Imjin Fatherland War, the Buddhist priests of the Pohyon Temple fought together with the people against the Japanese aggressors. Thus the name of the Pohyon Temple in Mt. Myohyang was known wider along with the story of patriotic struggle.

In the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953), the Pohyon Temple's 18 buildings including the Taeung Hall and the Manse Pavilion—our people's invaluable cultural heritage—and more than 10,000 pieces of historic remains were destroyed and burnt out by the repeated barbarous bombings of the US imperialist aggressors. The monument at the Pohyon Temple shows yet nine marks of Yankee bullet.

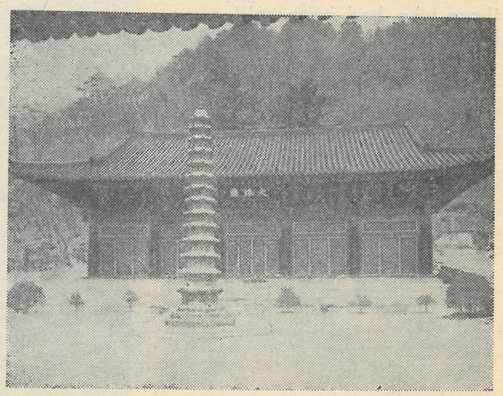
Soon after national liberation, the great leader President Kim Il Sung visited Mt. Myohyang and gave instructions as to well preserving these temples, our nation's valuable cultural inheritance. In April 1954, within one year since the armistice, he paid another visit there to give directions to restore the Pohyon Temple destroyed by the Yankees to its original state.

Saying that the revolutionaries should take good care of the historic cultural relics, the great leader solved all problems—materials and labour force—needed to its rehabilitation.

Afterwards, the great leader made guidance trips to this place on more than ten occasions to give his important teachings.

Under his infallible guidance and meticulous care, the Pohyon Temple was restored along with other national cultural heritage and is now preserved as a priceless national wealth of our people.

The Taeung Hall of the Pohyon Temple



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